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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,065—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday, 2 P.M. 1894.
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th May.
				FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	25th May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	22nd "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.I. MASSILIA	4902	1000	L. M. Wibmer	13th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	27th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	31st "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROHILLA, 17th May; RAVENNA, 30th May;
CLYDE, 13th June; ROSETTA, 27th June;
SURAT, 11th July; SUTLEJ, 26th July.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th May, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th June.
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,968	350	21st May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay
ASIA	J. Laird	June 9.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	July 20.
ARABIA	G. Read	August 3.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	November 3.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

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Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, May 7, 1894.

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S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 15th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 17th May, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 784 tons, on the 19th May, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on the 17th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 6th June, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th May, 1894. Agents.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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P. O. S. S. "THIBET" will LEAVE on 15th May. Cargo and Passengers for Zanzibar. Excellent Accommodation. Apply to

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

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BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th June, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1894.

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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

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F. S. P. LELY, PRESIDENT,
District Local Board, Surat.
President, District Local Board's Office, 11th May, 1894.

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APPOLO BUNDER.

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Special Terms may be arranged from 1st May to 30th September.

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For further particulars apply to the

MANAGER.

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GUARANTEED ENGLISH MANUFACTURE,
and all may be relied on as being the Best Procurable.
TREACHER & Co. are prepared to supply any quantities from Stock, and to
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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
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Action, and movement of a very High Class	440
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GOLD CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, WITH MINUTE RECORDER.

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18-Carat Hunting or ½ Hunting movement of Perfect Quality	550
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First Quality Keyless Chronograph, with Every Improvement. A most useful Watch.

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First Quality Keyless Crystal Face Chronograph Watch comparative balance	65
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Equal to the Best, and better than all the Rest. *TRY IT!!*

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SAUMUR
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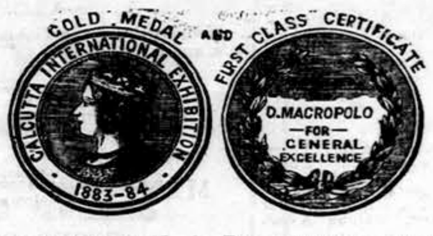

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		Rs.	as.
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These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

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Reg. Principe	"	25	"	10	0
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Trabucos	"	25	"	3	4
Caliope	"	50	"	6	0
Damas	"	100	"	10	0
Romeo Y Jullietta	"	50	"	5	8
Hidalgas	"	100	"	10	0
* Corea	"	25	"	5	0
Carolina	"	100	"	8	0
Delice	per packet of	20	"	1	0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

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		Rs.	as.
Own "Golden Leaf" Mild	per lb.	3	0
" "Golden Medium," Medium	"	2	8
" "Cavendish, Strong"	"	1	8

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SUMATRA CIGARS.
(Own registered brand).

			Rs.	as.
Stanley Cigars, No. 1	per box of	100	4	0
Do. do. No. 2	"	"	3	8
Nautch Girl, Small size	"	"	3	0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

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AGENTS:

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WE INVITE INSPECTION.

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BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

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PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
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Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

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		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	$	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	$	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, IMPROVED SINGER HAND-MACHINES, BICYCLES &c.

By order of the Midland Safe Co., of Birmingham, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at their Sale Rooms, in Medows Street, No. 21—

per s.s "Methley Hall."

34-60—26 Wrought-iron fire and burglar-proof safes, fitted some with Chubb's patent lock and other with lever locks and duplicate keys, brass furniture, well painted, for private or business purposes, sizes 20, 24, 21, 26, 28, 30, 32, 36, and 40 inches.

1 case 36 cash and deed boxes of different sizes.

The above safes will be put up for sale one each in a lot to suit purchasers, and sell off to the highest bidder with a view to introduce the safes in this market.

Also a consignment of improved Singer hand sewing machines.

2 brand new safety bicycles, solid tyer, ball bearing throughout, complete.

SALE OF DRIED GINGER.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Bhat Bazaar, near Kesowjee Nayek's Fountain, and in the Godown of Vussonjee Trikumjee's Building—

By order of Sha Kurumchund Mugonlal and on account and at the risk of the first Purhaser, Mamun Ayeab Ramtoola—

25 bags churotee dried ginger.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and balance to be paid and lots cleared within next day.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, May 15, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF BARGES, PADOWS AND JOLLY BOAT.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Carnac and Jackeria Bunders, the undermentioned sailing vessels forming part of the Estate of the late Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dubash, by order of the Administrators of the said deceased, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th and TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 16th May, 1894, at 2 p.m.—

1 padow, Futtay Allaen, No. 3399, tonnage 27½.
1 do Futtay Sooltan, No. 3485, tonnage 21¾.
1 do Behram Ezud, No. 4301, tonnage 37.
1 do Awaijat, No. 4621, tonnage 21 63-100.
1 do Sorab, No. 3952, tonnage 19½.
1 do Kaikhusroo, No. 3950, tonnage 27¾.
1 do Gujanan Prasad, No. 3820, tonnage 19¾.
1 do Roostum, No. 3949, tonnage 25½
1 do Daria Bahadur, No. 4304, tonnage 34½.
1 do Fuzalay Ellaye, No. 3484, tonnage 23½.
1 do Mahaluxmee Prarsad, No. 3402, tonnage 12¾.
1 do Zalazer, No. 3951, tonnage 21.
1 do Yeswanty, No. 4334, tonnage 33½.
1 do Alli Murad, No. 4341, tonnage 48½.
1 do Mahi, No. 3708, tonnage 32.
1 do Dhakti Luxumi, No. 4261, tonnage 34½.
1 do Dowlutpersad, No. 4118, tonnage 22½.
1 do Mothi Luxmi, No. 426?, tonnage 39.
1 do Futtay Salam, No. 4346, tonnage 42½.
1 wooden barge, Jennie, No. 4181, tonnage 47.
1 wooden barge, Kalee Needdee, No. 3435, tonnage 46.
1 jolly boat, Rustom, No. 2654, tonnage 3 36-100.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Edgelow and Goolabchund, Solicitors to the Administrators, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, May 15, 1894.

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Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
BOMBAY BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,142½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	980
Commercial & Ltd. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	155 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ [illegible]
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	980
Apollo	1750	2,400	2,200	90	260
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	210xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	650	250	2[illegible]	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	1[illegible]	dvd Rs.7	137½
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	800	200	all	14	207½ 185
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	302½
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil	1,200
English Press and Manfg	400	250	—		105
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,100
French	300	500	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	4	110
Khamgaum	240	450	450	Nil	380
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Manmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	382½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	220
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	435
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	580
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,800
Sind	400	3,000	750	35	525
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16 —	200 21
Volkart		1.00	1000	Rs. 0	1
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	445
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	295
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	120
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,100
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	—	765
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	630
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	525
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	390
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	315xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	535
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	295
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	645
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	42	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	535
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 66	1,165
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 50	295
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		117½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	805
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	580
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	610
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	780
Madras United	350	1,000	1,090	Rs. 100	2,575
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,575
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	117½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	[illegible]
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	5,725	825	825	Nil	315
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,310
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	520
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	435
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	200
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	325 240
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	102
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4[illegible]
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,825
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,210
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	8 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,325
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	245
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	14,000	200	175	Rs.23-12	310
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	101
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	86
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,300
Soundy & Co.	1,600	100	200	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	975
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all 100 25	5	19xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	29-8	
China Leaf	"	29-4	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	29-4	"
Do. do. new	"	29	"
Australia do.	"	29-4	
Bombay do.	"	29-3	
English Sovereigns	"	18-6	
Do. Dracons	"	18-6	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	97-6	
Do. 17½ do.	"	97-8	
Carolus Dollars	"	219	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	200	
5 Franc pieces	"	31	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Company, Limited, Bank Street, 4-30 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Magic Floral Bower, Boree Bunder.
Music at the Yacht Club, 8 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Warrnambool entered the dock on Saturday, the steamers Henry Bolckow, Clan Alpine, and Lobelia on Sunday, and the steamer Sabarmati yesterday; the steamers Bahaduri, Safari, and Skidby left it on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Carthage entered the dock on Sunday and the steamer Thames yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

ABSCONDING ORPHAN.—A Mahomedan orphan, named Ramzan, aged eleven years, who was sent to the Orphan School, in the Jackeria Musjid, on the 9th instant, has absconded.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, China, and the Straits Settlements and Australia, per s. s. Rohilla, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 a. m., on Friday, the 18th instant.

FAILURE OF A BOOK-SELLING COMPANY.—Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, manager of the Bombay Bank, which is the largest creditor of Messrs. Jehangir B. Karani and Co., a joint-stock publishing and book-selling concern, secured the property of the company with his own padlock, yesterday, as a rumour was current in the bazaar that Messrs. J. B. Karani and Co. had failed. The liabilities of the company are said to be very heavy, but so far as could be ascertained, no injunction from the High Court has yet been obtained.

HOUSE-BREAKING.—Mirza Abdul Baig, a Christian preacher, residing at Ripon Road, has reported to the police that, about 11 o'clock, on Sunday forenoon, he put a padlock on the door of his room, and went to the Victoria Gardens. On his return at 4 p.m., he found the door open, and on entering the place, discovered that his two boxes were broken open, and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 195 stolen therefrom. Nawab Ali, a servant to a missionary, who occupies a neighbouring room, has absconded since the theft was committed.

COSTLY ATTENDANCE AT A WEDDING.—Mowji Khoridass, a grocer, having his shop at Girgaum Road, has reported to the police that during his absence at the wedding of his daughter, between the hours of 7 and 9 p.m., on Sunday, his shop was entered into by the removal of the lock on the front door, and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 1,296, was stolen from a box, which was also forced open. Two gold bangles, valued at Rs. 150, were found lying on the floor near the box.

BURGLARY AT SION.—Mr. M. S. Mulla Feroze, a Parsee landed proprietor, residing at Dharavie Road, close to the Sion station, reported to the police, at 4 p.m., on Saturday, that some person or persons had entered his house, some time between the hours of 10 p.m. and 4 a.m., on the night of the 9th instant, and stolen from a room on the east side of the house, clothes and copper utensils of the value of Rs. 46-8. The entrance into the house was said to have been effected by raising the latch of a window through the venetians.

FATALITY IN THE HARBOUR.—At 9 p.m., on the 11th instant, about two hundred coolies, belonging to Messrs. Hill, Son, and Grennan, stevedores, were returning to shore in four boats, which were being towed by a steam-launch, from the s. s. Stanley Hall, where they had been engaged in unloading coals. One of the coolies, named Naria Bhima, aged ten years, accidentally overbalanced himself and fell into the sea, while off Cross Island. A cry was raised, and the launch was immediately stopped, but the body could not be found. A search was made for it, but to no purpose. The accident was not reported to the water police until noon on the following day.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Peera Nusseer, a *reckla* driver, was charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby causing injury to an old Mahomedan mendicant, named Garibshah Budah. It appears that, about 10 o'clock on Sunday night, the complainant was going along Mazagon Road, when he was knocked down by accused's carriage, which was being driven in a reckless manner, and one of the wheels passed over him, fracturing his right thigh bone. Complainant was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital by the police, and the case stands adjourned pending his recovery.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major Smith and the Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme, at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

Polonaise	Hofball	Gungl.
Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela.
Valse	Mon Ami	Gassner.
Selection	La Mascotte	Audran.
Song	The Reaper and the Flowers	Cowen.
Polka	Tout a la Joie	Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers, the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 8 o'clock :—

Lancers	Haddon Hall	Bucalossi.
Overture	Le Duc D'Olonne	Auber.
Selection	Utopia, Limited	Sullivan.
Valse	L'Etoile Polavie	Waldteufel.
Dance	Venetian	Solomon.
Selection	Pepita	Lecocq.
Polka	Off we go	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday at Parel, Sopari Baug Road, by Mr. G. W. Roughton, the Acting Coroner, on view of the body of Bhagoo Rama, aged fourteen years, lately a mill-hand, employed in the Jacob Sassoon Mill, at Sopari Baug Road. On Sunday last, the deceased was working at a ring frame in the above mill, when he got his right arm accidentally crushed in the machinery. Bhagoo was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured arm was amputated. The deceased, however, never rallied, and died at a quarter-past 9 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

FATAL FALL.—Mr. G. W. Roughton, the Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Aba Duttoo, a labourer, aged thirty-five years, residing at Middle Colaba. At about 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, the deceased, in company with three other labourers, was engaged in erecting iron pillars for a new engine to be put up on the premises of the Colaba Land and Mill Company. At 8-30 Aba went to the top of a pillar to untie a rope, when his foot accidentally slipped, and he fell down to the ground from a height of about sixteen feet, striking his head against another pillar, and thereby receiving a deep cut on the head and a contused wound on the left leg. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT AT TREACHER AND COMPANY'S SHOP.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Superintendent Brewin and Inspector Roberts charged Antone Minguel De Cunha, a compounder in the employ of Messrs. Treacher and Company, with theft of two tins of sardines and three balls of twine, the property of the company. On Sunday evening, at 9 o'clock, the police sepoy on duty near Messrs. Kemp and Company's shop, Elphinstone Circle, challenged a man, and arrested him on suspicion. It was found that he was carrying away the articles in question. The man in explanation said that the accused had given him the things with instructions to take them to his room in a boarding-house. The man was in the habit of taking the accused's dinner from the boarding-house to Messrs. Treacher's shop in the Fort. When accused handed over the articles to the boy another compounder was present, and witnessed the act. The tins of sardines in the store seemed to have been tampered with. Accused denied the charge, but the Magistrate convicted him, and sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LARGEST CARGO BOAT.—On Thursday next, the s.s. Maroa, the largest cargo vessel in the Indian Ocean, owned by Messrs. H. Crawe, Rudolph and Company, Liverpool, will leave our harbour with an exceptionally heavy cargo of over twelve thousand tons (wheat, seeds, cotton, and other materials) and sail for Antwerp. She started from Cardiff with a cargo of 12,000 tons on the 14th March, and anchored in the Bombay harbour on the 26th April. During the voyage she ran an average speed of 250 knots in twenty-four hours, under the command of Captain Adams. Her length is 445 feet, while her extreme breadth is 52 feet, the depth from the hold to the main deck being 31 feet 9 in. She is fitted up with Temperley's patent automatic cargo-transporter cranes, which enables the cargo to be placed in the holds immediately after it is lifted from the ground. Having discharged her load of coal, the monster entered the Victoria Dock, on Monday, the 7th instant, and is busily engaged in taking up seeds and cotton.

THE LOCAL PARSEE FLORIST.—The Kolhapore Durbar, says a local correspondent, made special arrangements with the well-known Bombay florist, Mr. Hormusjee Ardeshir Dubash, for floral decoration on the occasion of the installation of the Maharaja of Kolhapore. The decoration behind the *gadi* at the Installation Durbar, which was done in a highly tasteful manner, was admired and appreciated from all quarters. Mr. Dubash also decorated the Town Hall at the banquet given to H. E. the Governor by H. H. the Maharaja. The floral arrangement behind his Excellency's motto, "My Prince and My Country," which appeared in illuminated form on the gallery, was successful in the extreme. At the back entrance of the hall, Mr. Hormusjee made an artistic capital out of a handful of plants shown to advantage through a fine screen by means of a scientific arrangement of light and shade. Mr. Dubash was by no means less successful on the occasion of the ball at the new palace, when he turned his art into a most excellent account. The electric light, which illuminated the magnificent hall of the palace, only enhanced the charm of the variety afforded by the different colors of the flowers, which decorated its walls. We congratulate Mr. Dubash upon the very encouraging success that he has attained—a success no less due to his hard-working and business-like habits than to his correct taste and artistic skill at floral decoration.

GOA NEWS.—The rate for a licence to sell European wines and spirits at Diu has been reduced to Rs. 4 per month for those who pay for from four to twelve months, and Rs. 5 per month for those who pay for from one to three months.—The Postal Department is so short-sighted that there are frequent complaints of the want of postage stamps. Just now the stamps of 1½ reis are out of stock, and newspaper senders are obliged to use stamps of higher value.—The accounts given of the itinerant Patans who were reported to be making away with children have been greatly exaggerated. In one instance some abkari sepoys under disguise were proceeding to capture illicit distillation. Their ill manner gave colour to their being suspicious individuals, and people were talking of getting them arrested. Nothing has occurred to justify the fears with which the news of the Patans carrying away children was received.—The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the first fifteen weeks of the current half-year amounted to Rs. 1,69,710 compared with Rs. 1,79,038 for the same period last year. The receipts for the last week ending on the above date were Rs. 16,014 against Rs. 23,758 for the corresponding period last year.—The quarterly population statement hitherto supplied by Portuguese-India is to be issued yearly in future.—The order for putting zinc shutters to the houses in Pangim has been postponed until after the rains.—The Committee have chosen for the use of the Technical School the building now occupied by the Public Works Department, which will transfer its offices to the General Post Office building.—As the time for the General Election approaches, the excitement continues to grow, but there are no signs that any desperate efforts will be resorted to by the interested parties. The Governor-General lately invited all the administrators, and instructed them as to their duty in favour of the Government candidates. Subsequently instructions are reported to have been received withdrawing the candidature of the Government nominee for Salsette. If this be the case the election will pass off without any adventure.—The Customs receipts for Portuguese-India for the month of March amounted to Rs. 37,783.—Mr. A. B. Coelho, a Lieutenant in the Artillery, has been appointed Director of the Technical School in Goa.—A new law for regulating the liberty of the press has been promulgated in the official *Boletim*. The degeneration in the tone of the press was too widespread to allow it to continue in the same course.—Mr. Antonio Augusto de Feritas, the delegate of Bicholim, has been transferred to Mezambique.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS AND RITES.

UNDER the auspices of the Parsee Marriage Association, Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji J. Mody, B.A., gave a lecture on the above subject at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. There was a large attendance of Parsee ladies and gentlemen, and the lecturer held their close attention for about two hours. In the absence of the president Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. K. N. Kabrajee occupied the chair. Mr. Jivanji said that custom, though a monster and a devil in one sense, was, as Shakespeare says, an angel in this, "that to the use of actions fair and good, he likewise gives a frock or livery." "In all ages and in all countries a halo of interest attaches to the marriage ceremony." So that in these ceremonies especially "the symbolism of to-day preserved the serious belief of yesterday." Almost all ancient nations attached both political and religious importance to the institution of marriage. Herodotus says the Persian King encouraged marriage by bestowing gifts upon married people on his birth-day. This statement is more than supported by Musonius Rufus, a Stoic philosopher of the Romans, who said "The man who takes away marriage from the human race, takes away the household, takes away the state, takes away the human race." Cæsar and Augustus among the Romans, and Lycurgus and Solon among the Greeks, encouraged marriage from political points of view. The Greeks disliked celibacy to such an extent that Plutarch says of the celebrated General Dercyllidas that having remained a bachelor to a very old age "when he came one day into company, a young man instead of rising up as usual and giving him place, told him 'you have no child to give place to me when I am old'" The Avesta commandments in favour of marriage, from a religious point of view, are similar to those of the Hebrews in the Old Testament. To help orphan and poor girls to marry was considered a meritorious act among the ancient Persians as among the Greeks. The early Christians enjoined such marriages in their "funeral doles" just as some of the modern Parsees do. The first Sir Jamsetjee set apart a portion of his charity endowment known as the Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution for a purpose of this kind. Coming to the subject of the marriage rites of the modern Parsees, the lecturer compared them at some length with the rites of other nations. The fixing of an auspicious day for marriage was a matter of as much concern among the ancient Persians as among the ancient Greeks and Romans and early Christians. According to Strobo the vernal equinox was the best time for the Persians. A small gathering (Shahjan) was necessary to witness the marriage. Plato had fixed the number at twenty. A statute of the fourth century B. C. had fixed the number at thirty. The officer in charge had the right to expel all who exceeded that number. The Indian word for the bridegroom, *viz.* var-raja, *i.e.*, the 'husband king' reminded them of the old custom among the ancient Hebrews, Greeks, and Egyptians who decorated the bride and bridegroom, to a certain extent, with crowns. Some of the early Christian churches kept metallic crowns for the purpose. The custom of Snan or the sacred bath reminded them of a similar bath among the Greeks with whom the spring of Callirhoe in Athens and that of Ismenus in Thebes were sacred for the purpose. Firdousi speaks of this custom in connection with King Behram Gor's marriage. Again wreaths of flowers played prominent parts in marriage among all nations. The application of kunkoo or red lead on the foreheads of the bride and bridegroom was differently explained. Some described it as a relic of the custom of blood sacrifices on such occasions; others as signifying the ancient practice of marriages by capture. Others again connected it with the custom of "blood covenants" wherein the contracting parties cut each others' bodies slightly and mixed their respective blood. The custom of "sesh," a Sanskrit word, meaning a sacred offering, reminds us of the penny weddings in Old Scotland and marriages of contribution in Wales. After passing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, proposed by Mr. Kabraji, the meeting dispersed.

A GERMAN paper states that in consequence of the latest criminal statistics, which again show a considerable increase in the number of youthful criminals in Germany between twelve and eighteen years of age, the Imperial Ministry of the Interior at Berlin is contemplating the reorganisation of the compulsory education system. The Government has in view the imitation of English institutions. All the German laws, our Berlin Correspondent points out, have the great fault that the interference of the authorities is permitted only when a child has committed some crime, but they give no handle against morally debased children who are still free from crime. The number of youthful criminals has risen from 42,240 to 46,468—that is, 10 per cent in one year.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear, and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy. —Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., Fort, Bombay.

A NOVELTY IN GLASS DECORATIVE ART.

RELIGIOUSLY inclined Zoroastrians will be pleased to find a very finely toned and impressive portrait of his prophet Hazarut Zoroaster just completed by Messrs. P. D. Kanga and Company, at their Glass Decorative Art Works, when they visit the premises of that firm in Church Gate Street. We are assured that the work is one which has not an equal of its own kind in India. The portrait is life-size and is exquisitely got up on glass, the plate being half-an-inch thick and measuring 45 by 75 inches. The figure is distinguished by the accurate draughtmanship and solemnity of effect so necessary in works of this kind. The combined effects of the oil-colours and the gold and silver decorations are striking and go a good way to show what can be done by the natives of India in the development of the glass decorative art. The expressions of the face and the effects of the dress are very delicately worked on the glass, and the whole picture shows originality of conception and of skill on the part of the artist. The Prophet of the Parsees is standing at the bank of a river reciting the Avan Yest and asking the Almighty to help him in the work he had undertaken to interview Shah Gustasp. Unfortunately no correct likeness of Zoroaster is to be found at all, the original figure engraved on a rock in Persia having been completely destroyed by the Mahomedans, and the pictures representing the prophet's likeness differ materially from one another. The artist in this work had, therefore, to take as a model for the face the picture in possession of Mr. Tata. The small part of the sky shown in the work is admirably suggestive of pure atmosphere and bright day-light. The river is a little coarsely painted, muddy in colour, and almost opaque. The field of evergreen in which the subject is made to stand is meritoriously executed. On the whole the work deserves careful and sympathetic observation. The background is excellently silvered and the gold rays around the head, forming the halo of light, are skilfully rendered. This is the largest and most ambitious work of Mr. Kanga who may be congratulated on having successfully completed it. It would certainly be a nice decoration in a Fire Temple.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 14TH OF MAY, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.		WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE			RAINFALL.		
	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·615	W	4	105·0	84·5	36	..	6·54	+3·12
Agra	29·637	S W	11	110·5	84·2	28	...	2·65	+1·04
Cawnpore	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·610	W	10	110·6	85·2	34	...	3·98	+1·72
Jhansi	29·681	N W	6	110·2	84·7	26	...	4·42	+2·74
Jacobabad	29·571	S S E	7	112·7	80·1	59	...	1·22	+0·14
Karachi	29·760	W S W	17	92·0	79·2	79	..	4·20	+2·61
Jeypore	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere	29·746	W	19	98·9	75·1	49	...	2·90	+1·47
Deesa	29·814	W S W	17	102·3	72·5	62	...	2·22	+1·70
Ahmedabad	29·865	W S W	4	103·3	77·6	61	...	1·93	..
Bhuj	29·789	W S W	22	97·5	76·9	61	...	0·37	−0·16
Rajkot	29·835	W	15	101·8	73·7	64	...	1·55	+1·01
Veraval	29·854	W	10	87·6	80·2	75	...	2·28	..
Neemuch	29·782	W	18	100·7	73·7	36	...	2·77	+1·76
Indore	29·821	W	7	100·1	74·1	43	...	2·81	+1·70
Saugor	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	29·716	N W	5	106·0	77·1	24	...	2·92	−0·31
Hoshangabad	29·771	S W	6	105·9	78·2	30	...	6·46	+4·23
Khandwa	29·809	N W	16	104·7	82·3	42	...	1·11	−0·55
Raipur	29·648	N W	9	110·1	81·5	14	...	1·03	−2·08
Nagpur	29·696	N N W	13	110·8	84·0	19	...	3·42	+0·08
Amraoti	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	29·790	W	14	107·7	80·3	32	...	2·93	−0·47
Surat	29·874	N W	L	98·7	73·5	60	...	0·77	+0·42
Malegaon	29·850	W N W	12	102·8	72·6	72	...	1·86	+0·16
Bombay	29·896	E	11	90·0	79·9	74	..	1·91	+1·02
Poona	29·895	W	13	100·0	69·3	45	...	2·91	+0·33
Aurangabad	29·865	N W	6	103·0	72·1	38	...	5·00	..
Sholapur	29·825	N W	13	104·7	80·4	32	...	0·72	−2·36
Ratnagiri	29·891	N N E	8	89·8	73·8	68	...	0·39	−0·55
Belgaum	29·883	W N W	[illegible]	91·3	67·8	51	...	8·42	+3·66
Goa	29·904	N W	15	90·1	79·4	83	0·14	4·27	...
Karwar	29·930	W N W	5	89·3	77·1	75	...	2·84	−1·82
Mangalore	29·911	N W	5	89·8	81·9	70	...	8·27	+2·41
Calicut	29·909	N	12	89·8	78·5	78	...	26·81	+13·37
Cochin	29·899	N N E	F	92·2	78·6	81	...	16·53	−4·02
Bangalore	29·902	W S W	7	92·3	64·3	85	0·50	7·78	−0·05
Secunderabad	29·747	N N W	5	104·7	85·7	32	...	5·87	+1·78
Masulipatam	29·700	S W	4	103·2	85·0	71	...	21·78	+12·54
Bellary	29·858	W	8	101·5	79·4	50	..	2·05	−1·95
Cuddapah	29·820	W N W	...	108·3	83·9	51	0·06	9·28	+1·47
Madras	29·777	W S W	9	100·0	82·0	62	...	...	...
Coimbatore	29·889	S W	4	92·9	73·3	70	..	15·91	+6·28
Trichinopoly	29·810	W S W	6	104·1	81·3	56	..	18·13	+5·16
Negapatam	29·797	S W	12	102·1	82·8	52	...	46·22	+11·77
Colombo	29·918	S W	11	84·8	77·5	77	0·43	47·71	−0·55
Aden	29·785	E	7	97·3	80·3	79	...	1·93	−0·52

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased rapidly at Masulipatam and has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Jacobabad, Bombay, Ratnagiri and Cochin, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The forec has been moderate to strong at Ajmere, Karachi, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Khandwa, Nagpur, Akola Sholapur and Goa. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Karachi and Rajkot, 22 at Neemuch, 20 at Secunderabad, 18 at Ajmere, Allahabad and Raipur, 16 at Poona, Jubulpore, Nagpur and Akola, and 12 at Indore. The maximum temperature is 4° to 5° above the normal at Agra, Allahabad, Raipur, Masulipatam and Negapatam, and the minimum 4° to 8° in excess at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Jacobabad, Sholapur, Mangalore, Secunderabad and Masulipatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Bangalore, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Bombay and Madras Preidencies, Mysore, and at Akola, Mangalore and Calicut. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Colombo, Bangalore, Goa and Cuddapah. The atmosphere is rather damp and the weather is likely to remain cloudy in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore, and on the Malabar Coast. In the Bombay Presidency, Mysore and on the Malabar Cost, and at or in the neighbourhood of Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Coimbatore, conditions are favourable for local scattered showers. The baric gradients are steep, and moderate to strong winds are probable over nearly the whole country.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 14.

Monday's pressure changes are generally small but emphasize pressure conditions prevailing. Yesterday's pressure has decreased slightly to briskly in the Punjab and Bengal. Pressure is low in Northern India along the foot of the hills and lowest at two centremetres in Punjab and Bengal, where fairly well-defined low pressure areas in which pressure is largely in defect. Pressure has risen on the west coast and now slightly in excess. Very steep gradients obtain in North-West India and the Peninsula, and abnormally strong westerly winds are hence blowing from the west coast across Rajputana and the Deccan. A thunderstorm occurred yesterday in Bengal, and some parts of Burma, Southern India, Tavoy, Barisal, Forstedman, Sibsagar, Gnatong, Jaipaiguri, Bangalore and Chitaldrug report amounts ranging between one and two inches. The weather condition is abnormal and the weather is unsettled, more especially in Upper India, Bengal and Burma.

PARTY feeling in Madagascar runs rather high, to judge from a recent announcement in the "Courier" newspaper of Antananarivo. "M. Rainizanabolona," so the announcement runs, "the son-in-law of M. Rasanjy, Secretary to his Excellency the Prime Minister, was sentenced on Saturday to penal servitude for life at the hulks of Mahasoa, in consequence of a political discussion he had with Prince Rakotomena. It is hoped that the sentence will be commuted."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valueable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Cream ather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists *Stores, &c.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Steamer Port Elliot, 2294 tons, Captain S Partridge, sailed yesterday, for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's Steamer Karagola, cleared yesterday for Kattyawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 85 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's Steamer Byculla, 1,464 tons, Captain F Forbes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (1st May), with a general cargo.

THE Steamer Cape Colonna, 1,767 tons, Captain H J Aston, cleared yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo, and Mrs Chandler, and three children as passengers.

THE Steamer St Enoch, 2,745 tons, Captain G Mundle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry (14th April), with a cargo of 5,401 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE Steamer Arab, 2,722 tons, Captain A T Nash, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, (17th April) with a cargo of 4,774 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's Steamer Bhundara, 2,190 tons, Captain W H Jacolis, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Rangoon (25th April) via coast ports, with a general cargo, and Mr Bignoled and 11 deck passengers.

THE Steamer Arara, 2,481 tons, Captain G W Kilgor, arrived in harbour on the 12th May from New Port, (17th April) with a cargo of 4,380 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B & P S N Co's Steamer Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain G Jourdain, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant, from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 44 cases opium, 3 horses, 65 cows, and Mr Aga Khan's family and 72 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line Steamer Clan Alpine, 1,848 tons, Captain T Walter, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Glasgow, (5th April) with a general cargo and nine deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE City Line Steamer City of London, 2097 tons, Captain R C Warden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Patuck and family and 4 deck passengers. The vessel is consiged to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P & O S N Co's Steamer Thames, 2,101 tons, Captain W A Seaton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai (21st April), with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Yokohama—Mr and Miss Whitcombe. From Colombo—Lieutenant Woodcock, Mr. Noorbhai, Lieut Thomas, Mrs Sinclair, and infant, Mr Patele, and Mr Richardson. From Sydney—Captain Purdon. From different ports—Fourteen deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAY 14.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
	PRINCE'S DOCK.					
A	Congo	1891	Morgon	Hull	17-5	F Muir & Co
B	Warrnambool	2213	Ekins	Havre	19-5	F Muir & Co
C	H Bolckow	639	Jourdain	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
D	Lobelia	1913	Owen	Genoa		
E	Warora	3919	Anderson	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
F	Gloucestercity	1408	J Dwyer	Stettin		J Mackintosh
G	Tannadice	1408	Dmyer	Stettin	16-5	J M & Co
H	Port Elliot	2294	Partridge	Dunkirk		W&A Graham &Co
K	Sabarmati	523	Ahmed	Bhownagar	15-5	S & Co
L	Kurrachi	2317	J Inch	Liverpool		J Mackintosh
L	S Joakim	1007	Collins	Calcutta	15-5	H Habdoola
P	C Alpine	2080	T Walker	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
Q	Janeta	2179	Petric	Hamburg		F Muir & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Satrunji	547	F Ahmed	Karachi	15-5	Shepherd & Co
	Ponani	512	S Ahmed	Mangalore	14-5	do.
	VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Rohilla	2174	Nantes	China	17-5	P & O S N Co
2	Lochtay	3415	Lee	Amsterdam		W & A Graham & Co
4	Thames	2101	Seaton	London	19-5	P & O Co
5	Thibet	1663	Peters	Jedda	19-5	P & O Co
6	Carthage	2453	Horne	London	1-6	P & O Co
8	Melpomene	1848	Brelock	China	21-5	A L S N Co
9	Capecolonna	1766	J Alston	Hull	17-5	W&A Graham & Co
10	Maroa	1451	Adam	Antwerp	16-5	K Nixon & Co
13	Lawrel Branch	2120	Ritson	Antwerp	15-5	E Bates & Co
15	Pachuma	544	Gillett	Bhownagur	14-5	M V & Co
16	Stanley(ship)	2105	Edgett	Falmouth	15-5	K Nixon & Co
	HARBOUR WALL V. DOCK.					
	S. S. Karagola	508	Robertson	Karachi	12-5	M Mackenzie

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Thames (s)	Seaton	Shanghai, April 21.
	Byculla (s)	Forbes	Rangoon, May 1.
	Arab (s)	Nash	Cardiff, April 17.
	St. Enoch (s)	Mundle	Barry, April 14.
	City of London (s)	Warden	Karachi, May 12.

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Port Elliot (s)	Partridge	Dunkirk.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Karagola, Robertson, for K. Coast and Karachi.
" Cape Colonna, Aston, for Hull.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Imaum, for Antwerp.
" Start, for Stettin.
" Melpomene, for China, &c.
" Hannah M. Bell, for Trieste and Venice,
" Dwarka, for Karachi.
" Bhundara, for Calcutta, &c.
" Tannadice, for Mauritius.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date	Vessel.*	Commander.	From	Date.	To
April.					
15	Mandarin	Raison	Jeddah		
25	Marathon H M's	Maconochie	Berbera		
27	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	2	Hodeida
	Etoile (French gun boat)	Thomner	Obock	1	Obock
28	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast.	2	Somali coast
29	Huntcliff	Howell	Cardiff		
	Redbreast H M's	Stewart	Bombay	3	Cruise
30	Dalhousie R I M	Barwick	Somali coast.		
	Mobile	Hardcastle	Mussowa	30	Bombay
	Rome	Daniell	London		Sydney
May.					
1	Shaikh Berkhud	Gibb	Somali coast.	2	Somali coast
	Naseri	Raffin	Jeddah	1	Bombay
	Knight of St George	Bevis	Bombay		Antwerp
	B Elibank	Smith	Jeddah		
	R Russian T Ship	Andreieff	Odessa	2	Vladivostok
2	Venezia	Gheraldo	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Pekin	Langborne	London		Calcutta
	C Mackinnon	Barham	Madras	3	London
3	Australia	Reeves	Sydney		London
	Imperieuse H M's	Poe	China		Portsmouth
	Redbreast H M's	Stewart	Cruise		
	Coromandel	Wheler	Calcutta	3	London
	Assam	Leigh	Bombay		
	Florida	Young	Barry		
5	Habsburg	Heintze	Bremen	5	Australia
	Melpomene	Brelich	Trieste		Bombay
	Tamar H M's T Ship	Bigge	Singapore		Portsmouth
	Jessie	Neilsen	Rangoon		Port Said F O
	Naderi	McAllister	Bombay	6	Jeddah
6	Imperatrix	Nicolch	Bombay		Trieste
7	Oxus	Dupont	China	7	Marseilles
	W Hall	Homewood	Manilla		Marseilles
	Gede	Sikemier	Rotterdam		Batavia
	Trocus	Edwards	Rangoon		Port Said FO
	Chyebassa	Mitchell	London		Bombay via Karachi

Aden, 7th May, 1894.

THE old, never-ceasing complaint, that our miners cannot be induced to take reasonable care of their own lives and limbs, appears again in Mr. Beattie Scott's annual report upon the South Staffordshire district. Ceaseless vigilance is said to be required to prevent the contemptuous indifference to peril of the persons—mostly lads—who are employed in the movement of the mineral underground. There were nine injuries from the careless handling of gunpowder, and 44 from trams and tubs (little waggons). Three deaths in one accident at the Woodside Colliery when ascending were caused by the neglect of a night banksman of so gross a character that it approached perilously near the crime of manslaughter. Four deaths were brought about by the careless use of blasting powder, when charging the shot holes, or by neglecting to give warning to everyone who might approach the site of an exploding charge; six by trams and tubs. "An investigation into the causes of these fatalities justifies me," says Mr. Scott, "in saying that each unfortunate person brought his own death."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine *dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—MAY 11.

Dressner, Capt, Bengal, 1st C I Horse, on leave, from Poona.

MAY 13.

Dunscombe, Lieut, Bombay, 2nd S W Bord, on duty, from Aden.
Peebles, Lieut, Bengal, 1st Norf Regt, from leave, from England.
Dyson, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, I M S, from leave, from England.
Ainslie, Lieut, Madras, R E, from leave, from England.
Carnegy, Capt, Bengal, 2-4th Goorkhas, from leave, from England.
Leslie, Lieut, Govt of India, from leave, from England.
Nicholson, Brig-Genl, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES—MAY 12.

O'Connell, Major, Bombay, Inspr of Gymnasia, on duty, to Poona.
Widdrcombe, Lieut, Bombay, 16th Infy, off leave, to Ahmedabad,
Purdon, Capt, Madras, 6th Hyd Contgt, from leave, to Jalna.
Peebles, Lieut, Bengal, 1st Norf Regt, from leave, to Dogshai.
Carnegy, Capt, Bengal, 2-4th Goorkhas, from leave, to Baklob (Punjab).
Ainslie, Lieut, Madras, R E, from leave, to Bangalore.
Nicholson, Brig-Genl, to Poona.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

Surg-Maj J Clarke, Offg Civil Surg of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to act as Medl Insptr of Emigrants (Colonial Emigration) in addition to his own duties, during the absence on deputation of Surg-Capt A W D Leahy, or until further orders.

The services of Sug-Capt H M Morris, Offg Civil Surg, Monghyr, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

(Punjab Gazette.)

Mr J S Donald, C I E, Assist Commr, on special duty in Kurram, is appointed Officer on Special Duty in Kurram, vice Mr W R H Merk, C S I, proceeding on furlough.

Mr A Bridges, Offg Depy Commr of Shahpur, is appointed Forest Settlement Officer, vice Mr J Wilson.

Mr C F Rossier, Extra Assist Consvr of Forests, 2nd grade, is reduced to the top of the 3rd grade of Extra Assist Consvr of Forest.

Mr J G Silcock, Depy Commr, Jhelum, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and 14 days, from the 1st of May 1894.

Mr W S Talbot, Assist Commr, Pind Dadan Khan, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Jhelum.

With the sanction of the Govr-Genl in Council, Mr S Le P T Clifford, Extra Judicial Assist Commr, Kangra, is appointed to officiate as Divisional Judge at Lahore.

Mr H A Casson, Offg Dist Judge, Hazara, is appointed officiate as Depy Commr of Dera Ghazi Khan, from the 5th of May 1894.

Mr M L Dames, Commr, Dera Ghazi Khan, is appointed to officiate as Divisional Judge of the Rawalpindi Division, from the 8th of May 1894.

Mr F C Rose, Assist Engr, 1st grad, is transferred from the Swat River Canal Divn, to the 2nd Divn, Bari Doab Canal.

Mr G M R Field, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secy to Govt Punjab, Public Works Dept, Irrigation Branch, during the absence of Mr H V S Baker.

Mr J Meli, Assist Engr, 3rd grade, from the 2nd Divn, Chenab Canal, to the Swat River Canal Divn.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kurrachee s—100 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 154 cwts turmeric, C Sherrally; 2,029 cwts oil seed cakes, Glade and Co; 18 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons

FOR LONDON.

Lahore Branch s—12 bales hides, P Damjee; 19 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co: 87 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 41 bales hides, C Byramjee and Son; 1 bale hemp, Tyabjee and Co; 18 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 40 cwts khuskhas roots, R Mahomed; 85 cwts gum, M Jaffer; 6 bales hides, B Esmail; 125 cwts dry ginger, C Laljee; 365 cwts olibanum and 8 cwts gum, N Mianee; 16 cwts rampatri, G Mooljee; 41 bundles ganja, R Janardhan; 26 cwts cattle fish, 48 cwts horns and 13 cwts hoops, R Fazal 9 bales hides H Jamall; 42 cwts olibanum, M Cassambhoy and Co; 15 cwts rampatree, R Mahomed; 26 cwts fishmaws, V Hajee; 135 cwts dry ginger, C Mugon; 120 cwts turmeric, M Mooljee.

FOR HULL.

Congo s—562 cwts myrabollams, H Govindjee.
Cape Colonia s—3,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Janeta s—410 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 11,000 cwts linseed and 5,502 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 1,026 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 1,190 cwts myrabollams, Toephen and Co; 36,075 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 550 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lawrel Branch s—110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 330 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, F Fischer and Co.
Maroa s—128 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co; 375 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.
Imaum s—500 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 65 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co; 6,000 cwts bone meal and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Port Elliot s—1,000 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell.

FOR HAVRE.

Warmanbool s—2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR STETTIN.

Gloucester City s—2,896 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR QUEENSTOWN.

Ship Stanley s—15,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kurrachee s—999 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Lobelia s—300 bales cotton, and 600 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hannah M Bell s—660 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Melpomene s—1 000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Rohilla s—9 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—50 bales twist, C Bezonjee; 50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Currance and Co; 26 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.
Melpomene s—40 bales twist, M Hurukchand.

FOR KOBE.

Rohilla s—10 bales twist, C Bezonjee.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Rohilla s—10 bales twist, C Bezonji.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 14.

FROM LONDON.

Leander s—13 packages whisky, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.
Manilla s—4 cases stationery, Hussanally Abdoolally.
Shannon s—1 case stationery, N Kadikhan, 4 cases blotting papers and 4 cases writing papers, Husanally Abdoolally.

FROM BORDEAUX.

La Seyne s—15 hogsheads claret, Phillips and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

St Regulus s—10,000 cases kerosine oil, Standard Oil Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit Dhunjibhoy Cawasjee.
Rheinfels s—2 hogsheads rum, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Cameron s—31 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cawasjee.
City of London s—2 hogsheads whisky, J Connell.

FROM MARSEILLES.

La Seyne s—40 cases Vermouth, Treacher and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vindobona s—1 qr cask brandy, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Imperator s—4 cases soap, A Salemahomed.
Mary Bacquehem s—1 hogshead brandy, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

FROM VENICE.

Imperator s—75 cases glassbeads, A Naboobhoy.

To US, writes the *Christian Patriot*, the death of Mr. Crawford of the Bombay Civil Service is a personal loss. He took a deep interest in the *Christian Patriot* from the time it was started, and was a regular contributor to its columns. He watched with deep interest the development of the venture and wrote to us often words of encouragement and sympathy. The last time he wrote he said :—"I am very glad to see the improvement the journal is continually making. I have long had very much at heart the great need in India of an intelligent Christian and large minded paper; and the *Christian Patriot* appears to be making its way towards realising my ideal."

THE Lyons Courts have struck a severe blow at trade boycotting. It seems that a glassblower named Engeras was some time ago discharged from the employment of his master, M. Carre, and replaced by another man named Oberle. The trade-union to which the discharged workman belonged demanded of his successor a certain percentage of the latter's wages towards the funds of the Society. Oberle refused to make the required contribution, whereupon the men demanded his dismissal. The employer, being threatened with a strike, averted it by discharging Oberle and his daughter, who was also employed in the same manufactory. Oberle thereupon brought an action against the Society for damages for loss of his employment. The judge, before whom the case was tried, spoke in terms of severe condemnation of boycotting, and ordered the Society to pay the plaintiff 500 francs damages.

RUBINSTEIN was in Paris recently, and it appears that he was not dressed any better than usual. One of his friends says :—"Rather an amusing incident happened at his departure. We were a group of six who went to see him off, and, as the morning was bitterly cold, Rubinstein sat as long as possible in the waiting-room, so that, when we went to find him a seat, most of the places were taken. At last we got to an apparently empty carriage, and on Rubinstein inquiring of the guard if there was room for him, the latter eyed the composer's battered hat and shabby overcoat—Rubinstein has a thorough contempt of self-adornment, and wears his clothes till some kind friend literally tears them from him—and said in tones of doubting amazement : 'Have you got a first-class ticket?' Rubinstein nodded his head. 'Ah!' said the guard suspiciously. Whereupon Rubinstein, with a laugh, pulled out his ticket, showed it, and, with a bow was shown in. We all laughed, including Rubinstein himself, and the director of the Maison Erard, Mr. Albert Blondel, said : 'Ah, cher maître, c'est votre chapeau anarchiste,' and, indeed, the headgear in which Rubinstein travels over Europe is a caution, as the Irish say. And the fun of it is that the more battered and disreputable it *is the fonder he seems to grow of it.*"

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MIRTH! MERRY-MAKING!!! Dancing!!! Grand Bargains. Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Aristons is offered at Half price. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

PATENT BOUZALINE BILLIARD BALLS.—We recommend these specially during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to Crack or Warp as easily as real Ivory ones, and are only Half the price. Sole Agents:—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEA.—Imperial Family Mixture and Breakfast Mixture, par Excellence, at Re. 1-2, 14 as. and 11 as. per lb., respectively from General Young Husband's Celebrated Tea Gardens.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

MATRIMONY.—A Young (European) GENTLEMAN of Good Family, Age 28, Fair, Tall, Musical, teetotaler, and fond of home, would like to meet with a Young (European) LADY, Tall, Dark, Musical, Age about 25, with the view of Marriage. Apply, with Photograph, which will be returned, to "H. J. C.," care of General Post Office, Fort. (This is Genuine.)

BEST MANILLA CIGARS.—A Fresh Consignment just at Hand. To be Sold off on Manufacturer's account. Try a Sample Box of 100 at Rs. 3-8 only.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

REAL MANILA CIGARS, Nos. 2 and 3, at Rs. 5 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100, by our Agent at Manila. They are Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigars, and the Facilities which are at our command, enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in Bombay.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, and Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay.

LOAN WANTED.—Rs. 10 to 20 Thousand, to Increase a Thriving Mofussil Business. Will pay Ten per cent. Apply "RAMROD," care of this Office.

WANTED, CANVASSERS, to Push the Accident Business of the Palatine Insurance Co. Apply, by letter, to GADDUM, BYTHELL and Co., Agents, 9, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, a LOAN of Rs. 15,000 for three months, on Valuable Estates in Salsette. Interest 12 per cent. Apply to "LOAN," care of this Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

POONA HOTEL, POONA—Is a First-class Comfortable, and Upper-storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the Central and Healthiest part of Poona. Each Family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

RIPON.—The most Popular HOTEL in MAHABLESHWAR. Special attention is paid to Cuisine and Wines. Visitors will do well to communicate with the RIPON, before making final arrangements elsewhere.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at this Hotel for five days, and during that time I have received every attention to myself, wife, and three children. The food was of excellent quality and plenty of it, and the charges are very moderate. I can highly recommend the Hotel to any one requiring a comfortable place with good food and attendance at moderate rates.—WILLIAM LEYS, S.M., Calcutta N. Volunteers.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official cources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

NEWEST PATTERNS in Gents' Silver Studs and Links. Shirt Studs, Re. 1-8 per Set; Links, Rs. 2-8 per Pair; and Full Links, Rs. 4-8. Large Variety.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

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INDIAN POTTERY, Drapings and Old Arms. Our collection is Unique, and cannot be rivalled in India. Very suitable for Decorative purposes.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

THE SUN LIFE ENDOWMENT SYSTEM is UNSURPASSED. Accident Insurance on very favourable Terms. Full particulars on application to Messrs ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., Chief Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

FOR SALE.—WALER GELDING, Horse Artillery Caster, used to Light Horse Drills. Free from vice; up to any weight; 16 hands. Cheap. Apply "J," care of this Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co. PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Years Day. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Wutzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS, & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

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GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 5 Pearls (very neat and pretty	15
GOLD RING (GIPSY), 18 carat Gold, set with 1 Sapphire and 2 diamonds, very good Stones.	35

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad
PRICE.................. Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 14.

No further commercial news is to hand by wire since that noticed in our report of Saturday evening's date; nor will any be received to-morrow, the markets on the other side being closed to-day for the Whitsuntide holidays.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	15,12,274
" " Branches...	"	"	255,639
Other Deposits	"	"	679,861
Government Securities	Dec.	"	52,810
Other Authorized "	unchanged		*Nil*
Loans	Inc.		33,583
Bills Discounted and Purchased.	Dec.		9,72,071
Balances with other Banks	"		360,996
Cash.................................	Inc.		39,37,318

An increase in the Cash Balance of over 39¼ lakhs, at 142¾ lakhs, as disclosed by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day, is hardly what was expected; for though no further advance in rates was deemed necessary at the Board meeting last Thursday, Money in the open market had continued to become scarcer after the increase to 10 per cent. on the previous Saturday. The Bank's Return under notice, however, shows that a large portion of the increase in the Balance last week was due to additions to Government Deposits at the head office and branches, aggregating 17½ lakhs; at the same time Private Deposits had increased sensibly, while Bills Discounted had decreased materially, Loans being virtually unchanged, giving a net falling off in trade requirements of some 16¼ lakhs, compared with an increase of 8 lakhs in the week preceding.

COTTON.—A moderate business, summing up 2,150 bales, has been reported in this staple here to-day, in a quiet market, and at a decline of Re. 1 per candy in rates. Exporters have bought 1,350 bales consisting of 400 Broach, at Rs. 325; 300 Khandwa, at Rs. 183-7; 200 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 175; and Akote Ginned, at Rs. 183; 100 each of Compta, at Rs. 200; and Karanja, at Rs. 189; and 50 Bengal, at Rs. 155; while the Mills have taken 600 Broach Ginned, at Rs. 224; and 200 Compta, at Rs. 203 per candy.

WHEAT has become dull in tone, with only a small export business passing, and prices have declined one anna per cwt., all round. We now quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent......	Rs	3	15	6	per cwt.
Do. 85..................	"	3	14	6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi..............	"	3	12	0	"
Red Delhi.........................	"	3	4	6	"
Hard Yellow......................	"	3	15	0	"
Red Ahmedabad................	"	3	11	0	"
Hard Red.........................	"	3	8	0	"

SEEDS have been taken by shippers to a moderate extent, in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton..................................	6,808	bales.
Wheat..................................	33,073	cwts.
Linseed	40,994	"
Rapeseed	18,673	"
Gingelly................................	1,581	"
Poppyseed.............................	4,233	"
Groundnuts	4,926	"
Castorseed............................	10,899	"
Rice	1,926	"

FREIGHTS are steady, and forward rates are slightly firmer. A June loading steamer is reported to have been fixed at home, for loading here, at 18s. 6d. per ton. Seeds for May shipment to Amsterdam have been done at 17s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 0 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but in Merchants' Bills or Gold offering to-day, while a good demand for Bank pemittance sprang up for May and June delivery, at from 1s. 0 15-16d. ready to 1s. 0 13-16d. for all June, combined with the receipt of lower rates from Calcutta than those ruling here, our quotations receded, and closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand......	1s. 0 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 0 27-32 to 7/8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 0 29-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight ...	1s. 1d.	"
France do. ...	1·36½	"

wiht forward Telegraphic quoted at 1s. 0 11-16 to 5/8d.; and Credits at 1s. 0 15-16d. for June delivery.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 102 9-16 for Fours for cash, and 102 11-16 for the next settling day, and remained at about these rates all day, in a quiet market, closing on the same level in both positions. 3½ per cents. were quoted at the close at par.

SHARES remain quiet at our previous quotations, the only changes in our list this evening being an advance of Rs. 5 each in Luckmidas, and Manockji Petit Mill Scrip; and of Rs. 2 in Mazagon; and a decline of Rs. 25 in Bombay-Burma Trading first issue, and of Rs. 5 in the others.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending May 12 compared with the statement of May 5, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.		May 5. Rs.	May 12 Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities		43,50,000	43,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office......		38,77,35	53,89,631
Do. do. at Branches		54,65,413	57,21,057
Other Deposits		2,65,00,67	2,71,80,544
Post Bills		3,661	4,496
Cash Credits, undrawn		27,53,089	28,60,538
Rs. ...		5,29,50,204	5,55,06,266
ASSETS.			
Govt. & other authorized Securities.		74,89,168	74,36,358
Cash Credits on do. do.		74,08,177	73,75,984
Loans do. do. do.		1,42,75,850	1,43,09,433
Current Accounts overdrawn		..	..
Bills Discounted and purchased		1,24,15,868	1,14,43,797
Dead Stock .... Rs.	6,80,351		
Applied in reduction ... "	2,85,000		
		3,95,351	3,95,351
Stamps &c.		23,412	24,643
Bullion		...	...
Cash Balances with other Banks...		6,07,342	2,46,346
Cash and Currency Notes		1,03,37,036	1,42,74,354
Rs. ...		5,29,50,204	5,55,06,266

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1893-94 up to 8th May are as follows:—

In the month of March 1894.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	23,75,737	1,07,47,021	1,31,22,758
Exports	55,77,605	7,37,003	63,14,608
Net Imports...........	32,01,868	1,00,10,018	68,08,150

To the end of the month of March 1894.—(Progressive).

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	3,14,65,300	15,31,47,264	18,46,12,564
Exports	2,50,52,839	1,59,49.082	4,10,01,921
Net Imports	64,12,461	13,71,98,182	14,36,10,643

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1893-94.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of March 1894	9,20,618	69,711	9,90,329
To the end of the month of March 1894, (Progressive).......................	89,57,693	4,05,02,758	4,94,60,451

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of March 1894	4,96,630	4,03,463	9,00,093
To the end of the month of March 1894 (Progressive)	82,09,037	4,02,27,121	4,84,36,158

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 13th May, 1894.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah..................	29·783
Temperature of the Air.................................	84·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	73·8
Relative humidity of Air..............................	0·769
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	90·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)............	80·1
General Directions of wind*	NW, NNE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	275

* From midnight to midnight.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 8th May 1894:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1894-95	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1894 to 5th May 1894..	1,832,400
Balance to be remitted from 6th May 1894 to 31st March 1895	15,167,600

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

COLLIE—May 14, at St George's Hospital, Bombay, the wife of Surgeon Captain Collie, IMS, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIRNIE—May 8, at Naini Tal, the wife of Harry Birnie, of a son.

CARPENDALE—May 4, at Murree, the wife of Captain P M Carpendale, 21st Punjab Infantry, of a son, still-born.

ELLIOTT—At Bank's Road, Lucknow, the wife of Mr C J Elliott, of Jodhpur, of a daughter.

FORD—April 29, at Mhow, C I, the wife of Revd G A Ford, Chaplain, Bengal Establishment, of a daughter (prematurely).

HATCH—May 3, at Dharmsala, the wife of Captain Arthur V Hatch, 2nd Battalion, 1st Goorkha Rifles, of a son.

LIVERMORE—May 6, at Corramore Tea Estate, Mungledye, Assam, the wife of Ernest Livermore, of a daughter.

MURRAY—May 7, at Kurnoul, Tirhoot, the wife of Alfred A Murray, of a son.

WEBB—May 7, at Mookteepore, Tirhut, the wife of C R Hay Webb, of a son.

DEATHS.

BEECHEY—April 24, at Lahore, Frederick Beechey, of Lincolns Inn, Barrister-at-Law, and Advocate High Court, N-W P, aged 25 years.

DEAS—April 27, at St Andrews, Naini Tal, the infant daughter of J Deas, I C S.

ROBSON—May 7, at Lala Musa, after a prolonged illness Alice Beatrice Robson, the beloved wife of James Francess Robson, (Locomotive Department, North-Western Railway.)

SEN—May 6, Srimati Mohini Devi, the beloved wife of Babu Karuna Chunder Sen, eldest son of the late Keshub Chunder Sen, at Rose Bank, Simla, aged, 34 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1894.

PAPERS to hand by the last mail show that the Earl of Jersey, late Governor of New South Wales, had called attention in the House of Lords to the present position of the dispute between the Government of New South Wales and that of the Hague which is likely to go down in history as the *Costa Rica Packet* case, and to be regarded as a curious cropping up in the nineteenth century of a certain old Amboyna matter. The end is not yet; but it is possible now to tell the story chronologically up to the point at which her Majesty's Government is knocking, somewhat patiently, at the doors of the Hague for compensation to the victims. A very curious story it is; and calculated, if matters get no further, to keep peaceful traders away from Malayan seas, and to shake the time-honoured tradition that the British flag is a sure and all-sufficient protection against outrage or indignity in any part of the civilised world. The story suggests, it is true, more than a doubt as to whether Macassar is a part of the civilised world. But it is for the Dutch who rule it to look to that. On the 15th of July 1891, John Bolton Carpenter, master mariner, left Sydney, in command of the *Costa Rica Packet*, on a whaling cruise. He was, unfortunately for himself, bound for the seas surrounding the Malay Archipelago. It was not, however, his first visit to those waters. He had had thirty-five years' experience there as a trader and a whaler. That he is a man of character as well as of experience is sufficiently vouched for by the fact that the Governor of the colony visited him on board his ship on the day he left port. The ship, the property of a Sydney syndicate, was singularly well-equipped; and everything augured a highly successful journey. Six months afterwards she had to be sold at Singapore for what she could fetch. She cost her owners £8,930; and the sum she fetched was £1,250. This was what they got in the place of the £11,000 profit they had confidently expected. As for John Bolton Carpenter, master mariner, this is what became of him.

On November 1 he was off Ternate, an island in the Moluccas Passage under the control of the Netherlands-India Government, who are officially represented there by a Resident. He wanted to buy a few boat-loads of fresh provisions, and to get medical advice for one of his men. He reckoned on leaving this hospitable harbour the same day. But he reckoned without the Resident. That official had been on the look-out for him, under instructions from the Court at Macassar. He sent for the captain, who went to him, and was at once arrested. The Resident did not know, and therefore could not tell him what the case against him was. All he knew was that he was instructed to arrest and send to Macassar, 1,000 miles away, Captain Carpenter, if that mariner should touch at Ternate, which he had unfortunately done. Captain Carpenter protested, and did more than protest. He offered to enter into a bond for £8,000 that he would deliver himself up to the Court of Macassar at the end of nine or ten weeks, in consideration of his being set at liberty for that period, so that he, his principals, and his crew might not lose the profits of their whaling enterprise. It was of no avail. There was no such thing, he was told, as bail in Dutch countries; and to Cæsar at Macassar he must needs go. He was to go too as befitted a prisoner of the Dutch Government. A deck passage among the coolies was put at his disposal, where he would have been exposed to the weather without bedding or shelter, and would have had nothing to eat but rice and salt fish. Captain Carpenter, whose misfortunes had really not yet begun, was allowed, however, to provide himself with a second class passage to Macassar. The Earl of Kimberley has apparently been advised that it was perfectly open to the *Costa Rica* to sail gaily away on her cruise without her captain; and that therefore claims for loss or profits cannot be pressed on the Court at the Hague. We know what Lord Palmerston would have said to such a contention. But let us follow the captain to Macassar, leaving as he had to do the crew to wither away with sickness and the vessel to rot in the hospitable harbour of Ternate. Arrived at Macassar the captain was of course taken at once to jail. Over the door of the cell into which he was thrust he could read the superscription, "For Condemned Europeans." Even this word of promise was broken. The cell was already occupied by a sick Malay prisoner, in whose company our captain had to spend the next twelve days. The sanitary arrangements of the place had best here be left to the imagination. The only exercise permitted to the captain was in the prison yard along with the chain-gang of convicted prisoners. At six every evening he and the Malay were locked up in their cell, where they had to do without light till the Sun, that shines on all, should rise. The Dutch Court very nearly succeeded in starving their prisoner to boot. The only food offered him was that provided by that Court in its charity for all its prisoners. "It was brought," said the captain to the new South Wales Committee who investigated his case, "by coolies, the rice in a basket, and the meat in a box. It was dished out by the dirty hand of one of the native convicts on to a plate and was given to us without any knife or fork or anything else. I refused to eat it." This went on for two days, at the end of which time only the captain was allowed to communicate with the single Englishman resident—or likely to be resident, we may now add—in Macassar, who, it is needless to say provided his unhappy countryman with food and drink convenient for him. It is a matter of some marvel that he was allowed to do it. On the sixth day of his imprisonment the captain had his first interview with the Dutch Magistrate at Macassar. He was taken to that gentleman by a native policeman, armed with a cutlass and a rope; and was thus marched across the town to be a spectacle to every one in the place. He at last had the satisfaction of learning what he was accused of. We have purposely till now said nothing about that, because it was a charge which was kept back from the prisoner till the point at which we have arrived in this story, and because it was a charge which in the end the Dutch authorites made no attempt to prove. But Captain Carpenter was informed now that he was to be tried for piracy, and that he would be allowed ten or fifteen days—in the company of the Malay—to prepare his defence. The charge arose out of Captain Carpenter's dealings with a water-logged and derelict prow some four years previously. He had allowed his men to take some cases of arrack out of it; and two of these cases they had exchanged in a Dutch port for 75lb. of sugar. It is very noteworthy, as the Earl of Jersey did not fail to point out, that a year before Captain Carpenter was arrested the Dutch Procureur-General had advised the Officer of Justice at Macassar that no case lay. The Judge, after committing the captain for trial, came late in the day to the same conclusion. Accordingly one fine morning the Sheriff—for they have at least all the officers of justice in this interesting place—came to him in his cell, where he was presumably getting ready for his trial, told him to pack his traps, then led him to the door of the prison, and bade him "get." "He told me I was free to go; the information being conveyed to me in the Malay word 'pigie,' which is equivalent to our 'clear out.'" The captain had to find his way back to his ship as best he could.

This is what happened to Captain John Bolton Carpenter, master mariner, at the hands of authorities who are responsible to the Government of the Hague. One would have thought that that Government would have been only too glad to bury the whole proceedings in such oblivion as an ample money payment could secure for them. It is not so however, Lord Rosebery, who is supposed to be a sound believer in the ancient doctrine of the flag, brought the case to the notice of the Dutch Government in a despatch, dated May 17, 1893; and now the Earl of Kimberley can only deprecate discussion upon it on the ground that the matter is still under the consideration of the Netherlands' Government. Her Majesty's Government had asked the Netherlands' Government to grant to Mr. Carpenter by way of personal compensation, the sum of £2,500. It is still asking. Meanwhile on the English and Australian side the indignation at her Majesty's Government's moderation is great and growing. The colonial estimate of the loss to all parties incurred by the monstrous conduct of the Macassar authorities is something very different from £2,500. Captain Carpenter has been permanently injured in health and ruined in pocket by the proceedings complained of. They want £10,000 for him; and such reasonable compensation for the crew and the owners of the Costa Rica as may be agreed on between the two Governments. The Netherlands Government might do well to remember the adage about agreeing with your adversary quickly. They are never likely to be asked for less than the modest sum at which Lord Rosebery has put the damage done. To Englishmen in general, and more especially to Englishmen abroad it will be matter of keen interest to see that the incident is not closed without some substantial guarantee that the semi-barbarous Government at Macassar shall not play such fantastic tricks with Englishmen again.

COLONEL TREVOR, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, claims for the province in which he is most interested that, though it may not be able to exhibit educational results such as those adorning the returns of colleges and schools in some other parts of the empire, it has taken a lead in social reforms of the highest utility, of which it may be justly proud. The local Committees of its Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha are aided by the various Darbars, and watch with increasing vigilance the social reforms which, with the general consent of Rajputs and Charans in Rajputana, they have undertaken to promote. There is, Colonel Trevor affirmed at the recent annual meeting of the Sabha, enough to prove that reforms, hardly deemed practicable ten years ago, have been and will go on making headway under the protection of the Chiefs, who approve of them. Both marriage and funeral expenses are being reduced. Of the total number of marriages entered in the statement—upwards of four thousand—in a nearly fourteen hundred cases the age of the bride was over sixteen years, while cases of over twenty-five and thirty years were also brought to notice by some of the local Committees. The report declares that these marriages of grown-up girls make it apparent that the rule regarding expenditure is producing very favourable results. The Rajputs are now coming to know that they are no longer to be subjected to the unreasonable demands of the bridegroom's father on account of "tika"—presents given by the girl's father at the time of betrothal which, prior to the coming of these rules into force, consisted of elephants, horses, and enormous sums of money,—or to the disgrace of accepting "reet" money advanced by the bridegroom's father to the father of a bride as price of the girl; and hence the practice of concealing grown-up girls is fast disappearing. Cases of second marriages in the life-time of the first wife are almost a thing of the past. Very few, if any, such marriages are now noticed, and for these the local Committees give permission after fully satisfying themselves that the rules on the subject are not disregarded. The Jodhpur State, following the example of Odeypore, prohibited funeral feasts some months ago, and the report of the Marwar Committee shows that that state has since followed suit, though the reform has affected the Darbari revenues owing to a decrease of octroi duties on ghee, sugar, and "gor." Castes other than Rajputs are appointing local Committees. How loyally the people abide by the agreements they enter into regarding these social reforms may be gathered from the fact that out of between four or five thousand marriages fifty-six fell foul of the rules in respect to expenditure, a hundred and sixty-six as regards age, thirty, "tyag," and twenty in all other respects. The number of funeral ceremonies aggregated little less than two thousand, yet in twenty-eight cases only did the expenditure incurred exceed the limit prescribed by the rules. The various Rajputana States included in the Sabha have subscribed towards a memorial to the late Colonel Walter, formerly Government Agent, whose name is associated with the Sabha, and it has been decided that this shall take the form of a new Women's Ward added to the new General Hospital at Ajmere. Colonel Trevor, we are glad to see, continues to manifest as lively an interest in the welfare of the Sabha and all its doings as did his predecessors.

THE Committee of the Edulji Framji Allbless Leper Home yesterday issued their report and Statement of Accounts for the past two years. From this it appears that there are at present in the institution nineteen inmates who are fed, clothed, and medically treated at the expense of the Home, which is maintained from the proceeds of endowments made by several benefactory donations and subscriptions secured from charitably-disposed ladies and gentlemen and from monthly grants from Government. The institution at the close of the year had upwards of twenty thousand pounds standing at its credit in the National Bank; but for all that, there is ample room for the subscriptions of the generously-disposed, who could not devote spare cash to a better purpose. During the period reported upon, the Home lost a liberal contributor by the death of Mr. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, who contributed the sum of a thousand rupees towards the Endowment Fund in memory of his late son, and contributed an annual sum of fifty rupees towards its maintenance. Bai Dinbai, Mr. Nusserwanjee's widow, continues the annual subscription, and the same lady, to perpetuate her husband's memory, presented the institution with five 4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bonds. The Committee throws out a very delicate hint as to the opportunity which the Home affords for "other generous persons to follow this noble lady's example." Other patrons also died during the year so there is almost unlimited opportunity for a manifestation of magnanimity. The Home is at present reserved exclusively for male patients, the means as well as the accommodation at the disposal of the Committee of management not admitting of the reception of female patients, so that even to the extent of the endowment of a female ward, is it possible to accept of funds. It is worthy of notice, that in regard to admissions no distinction of creed is observed; the Home opens its doors to all comers, who carry with them a certificate from a doctor or any well-known gentleman to the effect, that the bearer has been attacked by or is suffering from leprosy.

SIGNOR CRISPI's assertion that the best defence of Italy against France is defiance turns the famous motto of the English Volunteer force—"Defence; not Defiance" topsy-turvy. The phrase as the Italian Prime Minister prefers to put it expresses happily enough the Crispi policy in regard to the big sister of the Latin nations, but as a political and diplomatic phrase it leaves a good deal to be desired. It is just possible that the short and truculent sentence has been mangled in transmission along the wires across the Continent. If we substitute for the word "defiance," which is decidedly aggressive if not insolent, the word "méfiance"—distrust—the locution would lose a good deal of its offensive and provocative character. All the same Signor Crispi asserts once again that Italy can not, or at all events will not, reduce the armaments even in the face of deplorable financial embarrassments.

AT a meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday, it was resolved, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Pherozshah Mehta, that with reference to the letter and correspondence from Mr. F. W. Stevens, the architect, in regard to the alterations in the Municipal Buildings, he (Mr. Stevens) should be informed that the Corporation could not consider his letter until he withdrew the objectionable language which he had used towards the Executive Engineer of the Municipality. Mr. Mehta, in support of his proposition, said that it was also the practice of Government to return a petition if couched in offensive language, without considering it, and not to consider it at all if the same petition was forwarded thrice to the Government without deleting the objectionable portion of the correspondence.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 21st April, 1894, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1893 of 80,542 maunds and Rs. 16,731 in the earnings.

NEWS from across the frontier states that the Amir's son Habibulla has started for Kabul from Jellalabad by double marches. No reason is given; but as the same news adds that General Ghulam Haider had reached Jellalabad, it may be presumed that he was the bearer of orders to Habibulla to start at once for Kabul. From Jellalabad General Ghulam Haider will come to meet Mr. Hastings to carry out the demarcation of the Afghan frontier from the Khyber to Asmar. It is to be hoped by the way that the Commission will not result in any trouble with Umra Khan, whose troops General Ghulam Haider turned out of Asmar a year or two ago. The question of the changes in the Amir's Agency at Simla has not yet been officially decided; but we anticipate that our transfrontier intelligence to the effect that Muhamad Ibrahim Khan, son of the late Amir Sher Ali, gets the post will prove correct.

M. BERTILLON, the inventor of the famous anthropometrical system of identifying old offenders which has just been adopted in the Bombay Presidency, has been narrating the circumstances which led him to elaborate his ingenious system. One day he was in the court-yard of a police station, and he saw a man being inspected by a number of policemen and detectives. "What are you doing?" he asked. "He refuses to tell us his name," they said, "and we want to find out who he is." It struck M. Bertillon that this was a very unscientific method of proceeding, and, as he walked home, he suddenly remembered a passage in a book by M. Broca, in which that writer declared that after the age of twenty-one or twenty-two a man's bones rarely vary to any great extent. Thus he was led to devise the anthropometric system, now so widely adopted. On one occasion the inventor himself found it very convenient. He had been measuring a number of criminals when he discovered that his brand new glossy silk hat had disappeared. In its place was a felt hat, covered with the grease that betokens long hard wear. Referring to the measurements he had just made, he found that there was only one of the men whose head exactly fitted the shape of the hat as moulded by use. The recovery of the lost hat soon followed.

WE hear that Mr. Kasinath Mahadev Thathe, District Deputy Collector of Nasik, who was last year allowed a special extension of service along with Mr. C. W. Richardson, have been again granted a further extension of one year. Mr. Richardson has retired.

THE first ordinary Session of the Natal Legislature under the new Constitution was opened on April 25. The Governor referred with satisfaction to the fact that the natives had cheerfully accepted the change in the Constitution. The programme for the Session includes the re-organisation of the police and the reform of the Civil Service. The Government contemplates the building of light railways, the abolition of the vote for coolie immigration, and a bill regulating the relations between masters and native servants.

THE Government of Bombay, observes the *Pioneer* are taking their time in replying to the suggestion from the Government of India that certain Kathiawar ports should come under the control of the Indian Customs authorities, with a view to preventing the smuggling of dutiable articles into British territory. Presumably the local Government must be convinced that such smuggling is not on a large scale if it exists at all.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE OF THE CZAREWITCH.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The marriage of the Czarewitch with the Princess Alix of Hesse Darmstadt is fixed to take place on the 10th November.

THE RUE KLEBER OUTRAGE.

The Paris police have arrested a valet, named Tarainoy, an Anarchist, who is believed to be the author of the Rue Kleber bomb outrage.

RESIGNATION OF MR. MUNDELLA.

Mr. Mundella, President of the Board of Trade, has resigned in order to prevent the appearance of a conflict between public and private interests.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Indian troopship Malabar has arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay.

ITALIAN ARMAMENTS.

ROME, MAY 13.

Signor Crispi, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, said that though the Powers were pacific it was impossible for Italy to reduce her armaments, and that defiance was the best guarantee of national independence.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MAY 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Himalaya arrived here at midnight, on Saturday, having made the quickest passage on record from Bombay.

THE INSUBORDINATION IN THE 17TH BENGAL INFANTRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

Nothing further will be done for the present in connection with the recent disturbances in the 17th Bengal Infantry beyond the trial of the offenders.

THE SIPI FAIR.

All Government offices are practically closed to-day owing to the Sipi Fair.

THE RECENT FLOODS IN PERSIA.

A telegram from Baghdad reports that the place is still in much the same condition, although the floods seem to show signs of abating.

THE METALLIFEROUS TRACTS OF INDIA.

When a specialist arrives in India to inspect the metalliferous tracts he will also visit other parts of India or Burma.

THE HEAD OF THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 14.

Veterinary-Surgeon Queripel succeeds Veterinary-Surgeon Hallen as Head of the Civil Veterinary Department in India.

STAFF PAY TO OFFICERS ON THE UNATTACHED LIST.

The Secretary of State has approved of the officers of the Unattached List being allowed Staff pay of a Squadron or Wing Officer, in addition to the pay of a Lieutenant in the Staff Corps on appointment as Supernumeraries in Native Regiments in absence of vacancies.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

The Government of India have just decided that exchange compensation allowance is not admissible to bishops and priests of the Roman Catholic Church. The Military Accounts Department will recover all sums disbursed under this head from those who have received the allowance.

THE INDO-AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

One section of the Afghan Boundary Commission, under Captain MacMahon, has arrived at Fort Sandeman. Sirdar Gul Mahomed, Afghan Commissioner, is expected to join Captain MacMahon in four or five days.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONG KONG, MAY 12.

The steamer Japan left here this evening.

SINGAPORE, MAY 13.

The steamer Manila arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, MAY 13.

The Australian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Trieste, left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 14.

French Mail steamer Salazie, from China, arrived,

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollers	3 3-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	100¼
3 per cent. Rentes	100½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	54¼
Bar Silver	28 13-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.

Amoor route right.

Mails for Reunion closes at Seychelles, at 7-50 p.m., the 17th instant,

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th May, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	...	...	..	...
Teheran	14	1	20 p.m.	1	43
Suez	14	2	5 p.m.	..	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 14th May, 1894.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	18	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	23	...	1
" Madras	..	25	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MAY 13.

10 p.m.	81·6

MONDAY, MAY 14.

6 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	85·5
2 p.m.	87·3
6 p.m.	86·5

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 27.

THE RISE OF ATHLETIC FESTIVALS.

WE have now arrived at that period of the glad spring when athletic sports or festivals follow fast upon one another and the active youth and men of the nation run races over all distances of ground to the delight of thousands of onlookers. In all ages the athletic accomplishment of running seems to have commanded the admiration of the people. The Olympian games which were celebrated some 3,000 years ago, prove this. Athleticism in this particular form has been one of the distinguishing characteristics of the Victorian era. Early in the "sixties" the rage for amateur handicaps commenced and has never diminished, since Oxford and Cambridge inaugurated their Inter-'Varsity sports at Christ Church Cricket Ground, Oxford, on March 5, 1864. As the "Field" at the time remarked, when the 'Varsities took up athletics, foot-racing became a subject of real interest, and it became possible for gentlemen of taste and ladies to look on with pleasure. In the following month, to celebrate the ter-centenary of Shakspere, there were great sports near London, when 5,000 spectators were present. It was then seen that gentlemen could take part in athletics without injury to their social status, and that sports really deserved to be encouraged. Governing bodies sprang into existence, championship meetings were arranged, and amateur athletics rapidly established itself for all time. When I say that the London Athletic Club held its first sports in February, 1866, that the first championship took place in the following month, and that Lillie Bridge grounds were opened in March, 1869, I do not think exception will be taken to the use of the adverb "rapidly." The Amateur Athletic Association—the great controlling body which has several important organisations affiliated to it now—sprang into life in April, 1880—and has since legislated for those with nimble feet and leaping abilities. On this, the last Saturday in April, at least one of our most popular of athletic festivals, is always held, and this year the date is also of importance because it has been reserved for the decision of the ten miles Northern Counties Amateur Championship. At the present day England possesses several really remarkable runners in its amateur ranks. Indeed it is very questionable whether we have ever had a better sprinter than Bradley, a finer middle distance performer than Bredin, a faster University miler than Lutyens, and a more capable long distance traveller than Bacon. I wish to tell you something of these and other athletes who have engraved their names on the tablets of athletic history by their feats on the path.

BRADLEY, THE CHAMPION SPRINTER.

Bradley is undoubetdly the best sprinter England has ever had. Mr. C. A. Bradley is an intelligent-looking, pleasant-featured, smart, well set-up young man, who belongs to Huddersfield, which has for many years possessed one of the best managed athletic gatherings in the country. At the present time Bradley is but 25 years of age, so that with reasonable care he may remain to ornament our tracks for some time to come. Bradley had no idea that he was such a flyer until he was induced to enter for the 120 yards handicap at Huddersfield sports in 1889. He was then on the eight yards mark, but as he won his start was reduced by four yards at Bradford the same year. This did not check his victorious career, and he speedily became what is technically described as a back-mark man. At the Salford Harriers meeting in 1890, the coming champion gave us a glimpse of his marvellous turn of speed by securing the 100 yards level race from the little Welshman, Morgan, who was the Northern champion at that time, and afterwards became the champion. In 1891 Bradley was well amongst the prizes, and he proved the conqueror in several important scratch races at Widnes, Darlington and Bradford, while in 1892 his form was so phenomenal that no one was able to extend him. In one afternoon he actually captured both the Armley and Manningham Challenge Trophies and he very easily put paid to the account of G. H. Hempton, the New Zealand sprinter, who fondly hoped to succeed where others failed. In this season, when he was 23 years old, Bradley won the English amateur 100 yards championship by over two yards in a yard worse than even time, and that against the wind. But in his case it is simply to recount a constant succession of victories, for his phenomenal pace entitles him to rank with Lawrence Eugene Myers as among the greatest runners of the age. He is still the champion and likely to remain so. On the same afternoon last year—namely on June 17th—on the grass track at Huddersfield he covered 100 yards in 10 sec. and 120 yards in 11 4-5 secs. These are feats which make one think of George Seward and H. M. Johnson, the American professionals, and J. Owen, junr., of Washington, who are credited with beating even time in sprints. Bradley has been trained by Allan Ellis of Mole Green, who is well known as a trainer of professional pedestrians. Bradley is undoubtedly one of the most extraordinary young men who ever donned a running pump, and it is interesting to speculate as to what he would do with a thorough professional training. Under a too rigid system he might deteriorate. It is an indisputable fact that no two men are alike, and what might improve one might possibly kill the other. It is impossible to say. It should be sufficient for us that Bradley is as he is.

THE BEST ENGLISH MIDDLE DISTANCE RUNNER.

Edgar Chichester Bredin is a young man who distinguished himself at the championships last year by a rare faculty for getting over the ground. In fact, Mr. Bredin is the crack middle distance runner. Directly he was one of our amateur champions some shameless journalist made bold to say that breeding would tell. Needless to say he was fined for this outrage. Bredin who has been training for some time past for the ensuing season's work, is a military-looking man of six feet. He is clean limbed, and not burdened with fads of any description. Born at Gibraltar in March, 1865, Bredin was intended for a career with the colours. But man proposes and examiners dispose of our ambitions, for Bredin was "plucked." Having no intention of becoming a gentleman ranker he turned his attention to commerce in the way of coffee planting. However, it is with Bredin as a crack in the running world that I am concerned. In the capacity of an amateur athlete he came out at the Bristol Ariel meeting in July, 1885, and won the 120 yards handicap. In the intervening two years Bredin gained a very considerable reputation. During that time he secured 50 prizes and actually beat E. H. Pelling (afterwards a champion) in a 150 yards scratch race. This was at the London Athletic Club meeting in April 1887. Shortly after Bredin left England for Canada, where he remained in 1887-8-9, while he was in Ceylon during 1890-91. He returned to England, some said in order to get married, in 1892. The path again claimed him, and in this year he soon gave us a taste of his quality by covering the 600 yards in 1 min. 11 4-5 secs. This just beat H. C. L. Tindall's record of 1 min. 12 secs. But even this is not his very best time over this distance. Running at Stamford Bridge, London, on June 10th, 1893, Bredin cut his own figures down to 1 min. 11 2-5 secs., which is a world's record, although the Manhattan flyer, Myers, was credited with precisely the same return at New York, on July 1st, 1882. And Myers is regarded as a phenomenon. Has not Dr. Morley, of the Blackburn Rovers, told us that in Myers, the "tailor's muscle" running across the thigh, and lifting the leg, was abnormally developed, and as hard as steel. In this same season of 1893, Bredin was the victor in 41 races. More than once he covered the quarter mile in 49 1-5 secs., which is getting dangerously near the 48¼ credited to Buttery, the professional, 21 years ago, while in these latter days Tindall was but half a second slower. Last summer, too, Bredin won the Half Mile Championship in 1 min. 55¼ secs., the best time ever made at the annual festival of the Amateur Athletic Championship. At the end of last season Mr. Bredin had won over 200 valuable prizes, and during this summer he is sure to augment his collection. I do not suppose that Bredin will be seen much in "pants" and "pumps" after this season.

THE CRACK CAMBRIDGE MILER.

Lutyens is a man who will be remembered as one of the fastest milers who ever represented the University of Cambridge. In the inter-university sports in March Lutyens took the lead in the second lap of the mile race, and swinging along as he pleased won by ten yards from the nearest Oxonian in 4 mins. 19 4-5 secs. Considering that the English amateur record of 4 mins. 18 2-5 secs., made by W. G. George at Birmingham, has not been disturbed since it was put on the books ten years ago, readers who are not perfectly au fait with historical figures will see at a glance that Lutyens is no slow coach. Mr. W. E. Lutyens, of Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge, the president of the Cambridge University Athletic Club, was born in Onslow Square, South Kensington, on July 21, 1872. As a boy at school in Godalming he entered upon his athletic career by winning a long jump competition. However, he was not destined to rival C. B. Fry. At Sherborne seven years ago Lutyens covered a mile on grass in 4 mins. 44 secs. Not many lads of 15 can rival this. Indeed, it was the best record made at any of the public schools during the year. He went to Cambridge in due course, and ran so well as a freshman that he was speedily singled out for distinction. He was awarded his blue and made his appearance at the Inter-'Varsity meeting in 1892. He had a hard race, but finishing strongly he got home 12 yards ahead of any Oxford competitor in 4 mins. 24 3-5 secs. He failed to win the mile amateur championship in 1892, and there is no doubt that he overtrained himself that season. In March, 1893, at Cambridge, Lutyens compassed the mile in 4 mins. 21 secs., and in the Inter-'Varsity gathering his time was 4 mins. 22 sees., and that with not a single graduate able to set him apace or extend him in any way. He was again far below his form for the championship meeting, which is very late in the year for the 'Varsity men. When the London Athletic Club competed against Cambridge last autumn, Lutyens dispelled all doubts as to his capacity, for he simply strode away from W. G. Fowler and E. G. Wilkins, although the former struggled very gamely. But Lutyens won in 4 mins. 20-1-5 secs. Last month he lowered these figures to 4 mins. 19-1-5 secs., as I have already pointed out, so that if all goes well with Lutyens I should not be surprised if he made a bold bid for the mile championship this year. Before he leaves the track he might establish some new records, for he runs in superb style. Lutyens never acknowledges that he is beaten until one of his opponents has breasted the tape, and he finishes at a really good pace. He is firmly built, and with excellent length of stride he swings along at a speed which can only be recognised by those who are trying to keep company with him. I know of no severer test of physical fitness than for a man to run a mile in anything like respectable time. A miler deserves all the honours he secures.

SID THOMAS : THE RANELAGH HARRIER.

Few long-distance runners have obtained a more world-wide reputation than Sid Thomas, and fewer men stil have done more genuine work to deserve it. Considering that he was born in 1868—four years before Lutyens—it must be confessed that the little Ranelagh Harrier has preserved himself well, although I know that Thomas believes that a man who takes care of himself should be a better athlete when he is nearer 30 than 20. Only last autumn Thomas ran a great match, and it is reasonable to expect that he will take his own part this year, when Kibblewhite is expected to make his re-appearance on the path. Sid Thomas was born at Chelsea, and was educated at St. Mark's College for a schoolmaster. His first performance which brought him into prominence was the winning of a five miles paper chase at 16 years of age. He was evidently built for long-distance work, as he soon won two three miles handicaps, and joining the Ranelagh Harriers (of which he is now captain) he competed in the Southern Cross-Country Championship in 1887—finishing seventh in front of all his fellow-members. During 1887 he ran second to A. B. George, brother of the more famous "W.G." and third in the Ten Miles' A.A.A. Championship at Stourbridge, won by E. C. Carter, the American, with Houlding, of Burton-on-Trent, second. Thus Thomas was doing well in good company. In 1888 he won the Southern Cross-Country Championship, and was second to E. W. Parry in the Four Miles, A.A.A. race at Crewe. The following year saw Thomas repeat his victory in the cross-country event named, and again finish second to Parry in the National foot steeplechase. He crowned all his previous performances by capturing premier honours in 1889 in the Ten Miles' A.A.A. Championship. Having defeated Parry in a match over this distance, Thomas went for a trip to America. He did not distinguish himself there, and it is very doubtful whether the visit was beneficial to his running powers. Having traced the career of Thomas up to championship honours, it would be wearisome to continue to give details for the intervening years. It is quite sufficient to know that although he was beaten in a five miles match by C. Pearce last November, he is still one of our very best men beyond five miles and up to 15, and also across country. Any guide will give you most of his best performances. Thus he has covered 1½ miles in 6 mins. 53 3-5secs. (May, 1893), 3 miles in 14 mins. 24 secs. (June, 1893), 5 miles in 24 mins. 53 3-5secs. (September, 1892), 6 miles in 30 mins. 17 4-5 secs. (October, 1892), 12 miles in 1h. 2 mins. 43 secs. (October, 1892), and 13 to 15 miles, in 13 1h. 10mins. 55 2-5secs., 14 1h. 16mins. 41 1-5secs., and 15 in 1h. 22 mins. 15 2-5 secs. (April, 1892). As a matter of fact Sid Thomas can keep on running from the crack of the pistol until the crack of doom.

"CHARLIE" PEARCE : THE NEWPORT PAGNELL FLODDER.

Having devoted some space to Sid Thomas, it would be manifestly unfair to pass over Pearce, who, as I have said already, defeated him last November. Now Pearce is essentially the case of a man who has run better nearer 30 than 20. "Charlie" Pearce, who was the Midland counties champion in 1890-91-92-93, the English four miles amateur champion in 1893, and the holder of the world's record for that distance on grass, was born at Newport Pagnell on October 3, 1861, so that he is in his 33rd year now. He commenced his running career on Whit Monday, 1876, so that he plodded and toiled on for 17 years before he realised the dream of his life to be one of England's champion athletes. Never was there an instance of perseverance on the path so adequately rewarded, and never was a runner more popular among those who know him best. As Albert Chevalier sings, "He's a little champion—for he's only about so 'igh that's all"—namely 5ft. 4½ in., while he pulls down the beam at only 9st. On Whit Monday 1890, he defeated the famous Kibblewhite in a three miles handicap at Banbury. On June 14 following Pearce secured the Four Miles Midland Counties Championship for the first time from Jeff, the Worcester milkman, in 20mins. 15secs. In this race he has been almost invincible, for he was the victor in 1890-91-92-93—or four successes right off the reel, as a fisherman would say—which is quite an unprecedented achievement. Having between these years become a member of the Birchfield Harriers, he in 1891 took part in the club race at Bradford for the Airedale Cup. He was the first man home, beating the renowned "Sonny" Morton of Salford. In 1892 he won the Five Miles Championship at Northampton, but last season was his great year. After distinguishing himself in the cross-country contests early in 1893 he ran second to Sid Thomas in the Ten Miles Championship at Birmingham, and carried off the Midland Four Miles Championship in June at Coventry. In the London and North-Western Sports at Paddington on June 10 he was only beaten 10 yards by Willers, while Sid Thomas was third in a sealed handicap over four miles. When the handicap papers were opened it was found that Pearce had 20secs.' start against Willers' five. Pearce was left the winner of the handicap in the good time of 19mins. 36 2-5secs. ; Willers' time was 19min. 33 4-5secs.—a record. Indeed, both Pearce and Willers beat the existing record. After a week's training he carried off the Four Miles Championship at Northampton in July amid a scene of the wildest enthusiasm. After a ding-dong race he beat Willers by ten yards in 20min. 12 2.5secs., and on the following Saturday Pearce demonstrated that the form was correct by smothering Willers in a three miles race at Birmingham. On July 22 in another four miles race at Chelmsford Pearce distanced all his rivals, and not only won but established a world's grass record of 19mins. 47 1-5secs. In August he vanquished Willers and Thomas over two miles at Paddington, and on November 26 last at Northampton he conquered Sid Thomas in the great Five Miles Match between them by 15yds. in 26mins. 23 3-5secs. Pearce has won £500 worth of prizes. He is a modest, straightforward fellow, and his popularity is largely due to the fact that in spite of all tempatations he always makes straight for the winning post.

IGNORANCE IN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

UNDER this heading the following article appears in the *British Medical Journal* of April 28 :—

On March 30, a large and influential meeting was held in the Town Hall, Bombay, H. E. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay, in the chair, in order to promote the establishing in India of an institute for the preventive treatment of hydrophobia on the same lines as the Pasteur Institute in Paris.

Mr. E. H. Hankin, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Government Analyst at Agra, gave an interesting lecture on the results following the researches of M. Louis Pasteur and his pupils, and Lord Harris, having referred to the excellent work already done in India by Dr. Lingard, spoke very strongly in favour of the proposed institute. A resolution was unanimously adopted urging the establishing of the institute in India, and a committee was elected in order to carry this resolution into effect.

As was to be expected, the same opposition, which has proved so complete a failure over here, is now attempting to make itself felt in India, and in both countries the same methods are adopted in order to foster this agitation. We have only to compare the speech reported to have been made by Dr. Bahadurji at Bombay with the letters written by the anti-vivisection agitators in this country. In both we find the same confusion of ideas, and the same erroneous statements ; so much so, that it is difficult to believe that Dr. Bahadurjee has not taken many of the alleged facts contained in his speech from the pamphlets issued by these anti-vivisection societies. Dr. Bahadurji, however, is a medical graduate and might have been expected to verify his facts before he committed himself to the extraordinary statements with which he regaled a large audience of natives at Bombay.

Dr. Bahadurji told his audience "that there was nothing certain known as to what caused hydrophobia, or that at the time of biting a person a dog was or was not rabid, though for the purpose of statistics the former was allowed to be the case." Now, it is well known, that the symptoms of hydrophobia are so characteristic, that there are but few cases in which veterinary surgeons are unable to diagnose the disease with ease and certainty. Since the classical researches of M. Pasteur it is an acknowledged fact that the inoculation of hydrophobia under the dura matter is always followed by death from hydrophobia, and that no other inoculation of any other virus is ever followed by the same train of symptoms. Dr. Bahadurji implies that the statistics at the Institut Pasteur are not accurate, whereas, as a matter of fact, exactly the contrary is the case. The history of every patient at the Institut Pasteur is recorded, and notes kept of it. In column (*a*) of the statistics of the Institut Pasteur, for instance, only persons are entered who have been bitten by an animal proved to have been rabid, by the inoculation of another animal, or by the fact that some other person, not inoculated, and bitten by the same animal died of the disease. Of this column Dr. Bahadurji who says that he has studied the working of the Institut Pasteur in Paris must either have been very culpably ignorant, or he must have garbled the facts for the purpose of this agitation. A little further on, Dr. Bahadurji tells us that by his inoculations M. Pasteur has caused his patients to suffer from a disease that had previously never been known, and has had to confess that persons had perished who but for his practice would never have died from hydrophobia. With regard to the latter part of the sentence it is difficult to believe that any professional man could have made such an accusation, which is entirely without foundation, and we challenge Dr. Bahadurji to give us the chapter and verse for the statement which he attributes to a Pasteur.

As regards the disease previously unknown from which patients inoculated by M. Pasteur's treatment suffered, in all probability Dr. Bahadurji refers to the cases of paralytic rabies which have occurred after M. Pasteur's treatment. It would then be interesting to hear how Dr. Bahadurji explains the cases of paralytic rabies which occurred in the time of Morgagni more than 200 years before M. Pasteur was ever heard of ; and also those recorded by Le Blans, Gamaleia, and others, in persons who have never undergone any preventive treatment whatever.

It is satisfactory to find that in England the public have learnt the ways of the anti-vivisection agitators, for, strangely enough, at Chelsea, the anti-vivisection opposition to the British Institute of Preventive Medicine has practically stopped, and at the deputation to the Home Secretary by a few residents of Chelsea hardly any allusion was made to the question of vivisection, but strong objections were raised against the institute on the grounds of the danger to health. As a matter of fact, the objection is more than ridiculous ; it is well known that similar institutes have been built in Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Munich, Lyons, Buda-Pesth, &c., in the centre of the town, and that up to the present time no cases of infection have been traced to such institutes. Meanwhile we rejoice to hear that both in England and in India the march of science is not to be arrested by a few ignorant fanatics like Dr. Bahadurji or the fifteen persons from Chelsea who interviewed the Home Secretary.

MAHABLESHWAR NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 13.

FOR the benefit of your readers (especially musical ones) interested in the doings of the Mahableshwar season, I send you an account of a very successful concert given here in the Frere Hall, in aid of the Indo-British Institution. The following programme was at first arranged for the 28th April, but owing to the sad death of Col. Hutchinson, the concert was put off to the 9th May. This change deprived us of the pleasures of hearing Lady Harris recite. Her place was, however, taken by Professor Muller, who treated us to two very amusing readings :—

PART I.

Pianoforte Duet......Rondo Finale ....Spohr.
(Quartette in G Minor)
Mrs. Candy, and Mrs. Yeatherd.
Song ....Quando a te lieta.........Gounod.
Capt. C. E. Baynes.
Vocal Trio.............Rest on thy mossy pillow...Smart.
Mrs. Oldham, Mrs. Pottinger, Miss Turnbull.
Recitation.
Prof. Muller.
Song ....Light in the darkness ......Cowen.
Mrs. Edge.
Piano Solo...........Romanze ....Rubenstein.
Valse...Chopin.
Mrs. Yeatherd.

PART II.

Vocal Quartette......In the hour of softened splendour ....Pinsuti.
(Mrs. Edge, Mrs. Pottinger, Mr. Edgerley, Capt. Baynes.)
Song.....................Sleep, my love, sleep...Sullivan.
Mrs. Pottinger.
Recitation.
Prof. Muller.
The Letter Song ....Planquette.
(From "Rip Van Winkle")
Mrs Oldham.
Glee.........Good night, good night, beloved ...Pinsuti.
The Choir.

The key-note to the concert was struck in the opening pianoforte duet, Mrs. Candy playing the treble with admirable taste and expression and Mrs. Yeatherd duly subordinating the accompaniment. Captain Baynes followed, and sang his song well, but he seemed somewhat nervous, and no wonder, he was the only representative of the male sex of all the soloists. Is the wheel of competitive examinations crushing out music ? Smart's trio was simply delightful. Why a repetition was not called for must have puzzled all lovers of part singing. Mrs. Edge's sweet voice did full justice to Cowen's "Light in the Darkness;" and Part I. closed with Mrs. Yeatherd's piano solo. She played without book, and it was a perfect pleasure both to watch her play and to listen to her as she rendered Rubenstein's heavy chords with the firm touch of a man or with caressing fingers interpreted the plaintive and delicate music of Chopin.

The quartette and glee in Part II. were excellent. They had evidently been carefully rehearsed. But the pieces most appreciated were Sullivan's "Sleep, my love, sleep," by Mrs. Pottinger (contralto), and Planquette's "Letter Song." Both songs were sung with exquisite finish and elicited well-merited encores. It is seldom one comes away from a concert out of Bombay, feeling that it has been such a musical and financial success as this one. May we soon have another.

RAILWAYS AND EXCHANGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While the sympathies of his Excellency the Viceroy are so much aroused, that with a view to effect reductions in expenditure, he is even willing to sacrifice the privileges attached to his own high office, and while would-be economists are raving against the just recognition of the rights of labor, in the shape of exchange compensation allowances, it may be advisable to consider whether the solution of the financial difficulty does not rather lie in the possibility of realizing more rupees, than in a refusal to meet just demands or incur reasonable outlay.

In this regard it will be advisable to first ascertain what becomes of the so-called loss by exchange.

The sale value of Indian produce in gold is absolutely dependent upon the ordinary laws of supply and demand, and is therefore not much affected by the rate of exchange, as the lower the rate falls the larger will be the number of rupees realized by the sale. In this case, therefore, the producer, or intermediary agent, will receive an enhanced rupee value for his exports, and be able to pay a larger share towards the burdens of the country.

On the other hand, the low value of the rupees may permit of export at abnormally low rates, and thereby give the home consumer the benefit of a cheaper gold price.

In this case the permanent value of Indian produce becomes depreciated, and it is necessary to consider the advisability of taking some steps to prevent the English consumer sapping the resources of the Indian Empire.

In the case of imports the operation is reversed, and the importer, if a producer or intermediary agent, can probably afford to pay away some of the extra rupees derived from his exports for the enhanced rupee value of the article he imports.

But this is far from being the case with the man who lives by his labor or profession, or with the Government ; for they have to pay enhanced rupee prices for their imports and home remittances, without being able to obtain any corresponding advantage out of the enhanced value of exports.

Now, as the value of the exports from India is considerably in excess of the value of the goods imported by India, it follows, unless the gold value of its exports be unduly reduced in the manner shown above, that the value of Indian trade is practically the same with a high or a low rupee, and that "some person or persons unknown" is unduly accumulating the enhanced number of rupees obtained for the exports, while others have to bear the burden of the loss on imports, and home remittances.

It, therefore, becomes the duty of Government, either to arrest the permanent depreciation in the export value of its Indian produce, or, if this depreciation is not taking place, to discover the persons now reaping undue benefit from the fall in exchange, and make them bear a fair share in the burdens of the country.

One weapon at the disposal of Government is the railway freight charge, and whoever be the ultimate receiver of the stolen property he may be compelled to pay tribute to Government through its railways.

A perusal of the figures given below will show that the greater part of the existing difficulties may be attributed to railway loans, which involve a total charge of 712 lakhs of rupees per annum in the shape of exchange.

Hitherto with a rate of 1s. 4¾d. per rupee, the railways have almost been self-supporting, but with a fall to nearly one shilling, their existing earnings will probably fall short of the interest charges by some 432 lakhs of rupees per annum.

It, therefore, behoves the authorities to deal with the matter in a mercantile spirit, and enhance their rates to such an extent as will prevent loss to the State.

Such a procedure would be more just than an export tax, and it would be a means, either of preventing an undue permanent reduction in the value of Indian exports, or of leaving the whole of the enhanced rupee value recovered by sales in the hands of intermediary agents.

Similar action would also appear necessary in all the so-called Government Commercial Departments and Factories, such as Post Office, Telegraph, Mint, Salt, Forest, Opium, &c.

The Imperial Debt incurred on behalf of each should be allocated to its particular head, and charges re-adjusted in such a manner as to cover all outlay, whether on establishment, materials, labor, or interest.

No commercial undertaking can hope to keep out of the bankruptcy court if it charges one shilling for services in connection with which it has incurred a liability of two shillings—and if all the commercial departments of Government can be made self-supporting, there will probably be an end of the financial crisis.

BUSINESS.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE LOSS BY EXCHANGE ON RAILWAY TRANSACTIONS.

	State Rys.	Gauranteed Rys.	Total.
	£	£	£
Interest on Loans raised in England for Particular Railway purposes	3,539,000	2,114,000	5,653,000
Interest on Sterling cost of the portion of the several Indian Loans which has been applied to Railway purposes, viz., 301,20,000 at 1-6	2,259,000	...	2,259,000
Total Sterling amount, charge for Interest	5,798,000	2,114,000	7,912,000
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cost of above in Indian Currency Par Value	579,80,000	211,40,000	791,20,000
Exchange at rate of 19 Rupees per Sovereign	521,82,000	190,26,000	712,08,000
Total Annual Cost in Rupees	1101,62,000	401,66,000	1503,28,000
Railway Net Earnings based on year 1891-92	820,00,000	280,00,000	1100,00,000
Net loss due to Interest on Capital	281,62,000	121,66,000	403,28,000
Add Increased Cost of English Stores over 1891-92 (say)	20,00,000	10,00,000	30,00,000
Total probable Loss year 1894-95	301,62,000	131,66,000	433,28,000

CAPTAIN BEALE, who has been promoted for his services during the Chin expedition, was referred to in very complimentary terms in General Palmer's despatches. At the close of the operations in the Northern Chin Hills, he commanded an expedition against the Tlangthangs.

IN its letter to the Secretary of State on the subject of the recent cow-killing riots, the Government of India lays stress upon a point which is liable to be forgotten by critics of British administration. There is no ground, says the *Englishman*, for the assertion that under Native rule occurrences of this kind were unknown ; but the principle of absolute religious impartiality under which the country is now governed unquestionably tends in some measure to provoke outbreaks of hostility between the two leading communities. The Government of India points out that in a Native State one form of religion is, as a rule, dominant in the administration, and the adherents of other creeds must submit to the loss of the privileges which they would enjoy were they in the ascendant. This, for instance, was the case in the Punjab before its annexation ; and in the words of the Government of India's letter "it is still the case in most Native States, whether Hindu or Mahomedan." Although as a general rule the less powerful community submits patiently to the loss of its privileges, it is occasionally urged to resistance by its more fanatical elements, and serious disturbances are the not unfrequent result. The impartiality of British rule has encouraged the assertion of religious privileges on both sides, and this tendency has been greatest in those districts wherein the ascendancy of one or other party was previously most strongly marked. In disputes on question of religious privilege the Government has endeavoured as a general rule to base its decision on ancient custom, but it is not always possible to establish what the custom in any given district has been in times anterior to the British occupation. The custom may, for instance, have been violently interrupted ; or, as is not unfrequently the case, the evidence on the subject may be hopelessly conflicting, or, again, the customs of a previous age may be inconsistent with the present doctrine of religious liberty. These difficulties are, of course, unknown to a system of government such as that which existed in the Punjab in anti-British days when kine-slaughter was a capital offence.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdulla Kur, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee Cowasji Pestonji, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Messrs. Dinsha Bomanji Master, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhaii Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. J. F. Fernandez, W. R. Hamilton, H. I. B. Hargrave, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, W. C. Hughes, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, K. N. Bahadurji, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, G. Lund, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Manekshah J. Talyarkhan, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Messrs. Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Rahimtulla Khairaz, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. S. Rebsch, G. W. Roughton, B. Scott, Shivaji Dharmaji, Sundernath D. Khote, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Mr. R. H. Vincent.

THE RETAINING WALL OF THE WALKESHWAR ROAD.

It will be remembered that the debate on the question of re-building the retaining wall of the Walkeshwar Road was adjourned on the last occasion. Mr. Javerilal had moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to the re-building of the retaining wall of the Walkeshwar Road, Chaopati, the cost to be debited to the surplus cash balance. The Hon. Mr. Mehta had moved an amendment that the Standing Committee be requested to consider the question of the proposed improvement at the time of framing the next budget estimated. Mr. Wacha had moved another amendment to the effect that the consideration of the proposed improvement be referred back to the Standing Committee for report as to whether the work could not be postponed until the next budget was framed.

When the debate was resumed yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Mehta, speaking on the last amendment moved at the previous meeting, said that the matter ought not to be relegated to the next budget, as it was one which ought to have been disposed of in the previous budget. He failed to see why the work had not been brought forward until in the middle of the year. The mover and the seconder of the motion gave no reasons for the delay. Under the circumstances he asked for permission to withdraw his amendment.

The permission having been granted, Mr. Roughton explained the circumstances under which the motion had been brought forward, observing that this was only the beginning of the improvement of the road.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha also withdrew his amendment. The original proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

SECURITIES FROM MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

On the motion of the Chairman of the Standing Committee, it was resolved to fix under the provisions of the Act, the amount of security to be given by the Inspectors of Buildings at Rs. 1,500, the amount to be given by the senior book-keeper, Chief Accountant's office, being fixed at Rs. 3,000.

EXPENDITURE ON MAINTENANCE OF A NEW STEAM ENGINE.

Mr. Roughton proposed that sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 243 per month (Rs. 2,316 per annum) from the surplus cash balance, to provide for the cost of staff, coal, and maintenance during 1894-95 of the new steam-engine purchased for the flushing of gullies.

The resolution being duly seconded, was put to the vote and carried.

PENSIONS TO MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

The Corporation sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,671 from surplus cash balance for payment of pensions to certain Municipal Officers during 1894-95.

THE GARLICK CO.'S INCINERATORS.

Mr. Roughton proposed that the amount of payment of an advance of Rs. 7,500 to Messrs. Garlick and Co., being the second moiety of the cost of the incinerator purchased from them, and being already sanctioned, should be now adjusted to the debit of surplus cash balance.

Dr. Katrak wanted to know how the ashes turned out from the incinerator were utilised. He said that in Calcutta and Madras such ashes were used to fill up wells and tanks, their antiseptic properties being considered very apt to be used for that purpose.

The Municipal Commissioner replied that the quantity of ashes turned out in Bombay was not so large as it might have been if the incinerator was worked with the revolving grid, which was ordered out from England. The small quantity of ashes it turned out was utilised by the Executive Engineer for the purpose of road repairs.

The proposition was carried.

PURCHASE OF PLANTS AND TOOLS.

Mr. Roughton proposed that as applied for by the Commissioner, sanction be given to the purchase of the following plant and tools, urgently required for use in the Municipal Workshops :—(1) One six-feet face plate lathe with 13 feet gap bed complete with countershaft, tools, and spanners, Rs. 3,600 ; (2) one radial drilling machine, of 3-feet radius, with countershaft, Rs. 1,350 ; (3) set of 41 twist drills and 4 sockets, Rs. 550 ; (4) one pipe and bolt screwing machine, complete, with countershaft, Rs. 950 ; total cost, Rs. 6,450, to be met from surplus cash balance.

Mr. Roughton said that the Executive Engineer reported that certain plant and tools were necessary in the Municipal Workshops to turn out the work required to be done by the different Municipal Departments. He further reported that there was a very good opportunity to buy two machines at Rs. 3,600 and Rs. 1,350, respectively, from the owners of the Ripon Iron Works, who were disposing of their machinery.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha remarked that his information was that the proprietors of the Ripon Iron Works were ready to sell the machines for a less amount, but when they knew that the Municipality wished to purchase the machines, they raised the price. Such sort of jobs were done in the Municipality.

The Municipal Commissioner having stated the circumstances under which the purchase had been effected, the proposition was after some discussion agreed to.

A DUSTBIN CART AT MOOGHBHAT ROAD.

The Corporation sanctioned the purchase, at Rs. 10 per yard, of 23·15 square yards or thereabouts of ground, situate at Mooghbhat Road, as site for a dustbin cart, the cost to be met from surplus cash balance.

NECESSITY OF EXPEDITING THE REPORT OF THE HOUSE CONNECTIONS COMMITTEE.

The Corporation considered letter, dated 10th April, 1894, from the Commissioner, forwarding for the consideration of the Corporation correspondence which had passed between various departments of the Municipality, and suggesting that the House Connections Committee be asked to expedite their report.

On the motion of Mr. Roughton, it was resolved to forward the letter of the Commissioner to the Chairman of the House Connections Committee with a request that their report be expedited.

AGE OF RETIREMENT OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

The Corporation recorded letter, dated 16th April, 1894, from the Commissioner to the Secretary on the subject of the age of retirement of Municipal officers and servants.

THE ALTERATIONS IN MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

In connection with the above matter, Mr. F. W. Stevens, F.R.I.B.A., (the architect of the Municipal Buildings) forwarded to the President copy of correspondence that has taken place between the Municipal Commissioner and himself regarding the alteration of the Municipal Buildings by the executive authorities. He asked that the additions, which were still being proceeded with notwithstanding his representations to the Municipal Commissioner against them, might be stopped ; and that the matter might be referred to a committee of experts, in consultation with him to "rectify the disfigurement that has taken place."

The correspondence was also forwarded by the Commissioner who described the alterations as trifling and wrote : "This correspondence I declined to send on to the Corporation at Mr. Stevens' request, not considering that he had either a valid cause of complaint, or that it was any part of my duty to make myself an intermediary between him and the Corporation, if differing from me, he thought he had one, but as he attacked the Executive Engineer (and indirectly myself) in the public press, I think it right in Mr. Murzban's interests that the Corporation should have the whole correspondence before them, together with my views on it."

Mr. Stevens wrote to the Commissioner on April 2, a letter in which he said : "On passing, quite by chance, the north facade of the New Municipal Buildings, this morning, I noticed that the lower large arches with open ornamental parapets were being filled in with open Porebunder stone work of such a design that I do not approve. I may express that I feel there has been a want of courtesy in not referring this matter or the design now being carried out in the first instance to me as architect of this important building which I have used my best endeavours to complete successfully. I may add that it is usual and proper to refer such matters to the architect of any public building, especially if his services are available. If the additions are completed according to the treatment now being carried out, it will injure the design of this elevation and will discredit my reputation as architect of the building. I may remark that it is evident from what is being done that the author is not conversant with the elementary principles of architecture, from the fact of his having placed a central stone pier directly over the open centre panel of each parapet giving the idea of weakness and therefore bad design. For my own reputation, therefore, I must respectfully protest against the seeming want of courtesy in not referring the matter to me for approval or otherwise before the work was undertaken."

In a letter to the Commissioner on April 6, Mr. Murzban said: "As far as I am concerned, I should be most happy to consult Mr. Stevens, and would have done so in this case, if I had received instructions to that effect. I shall, however, be obliged by your informing me for my future guidance whether Mr. Stevens should be consulted in all such matters, and whether any fees shall have to be paid to him so that the necessary provision may be made in my estimate. I beg to state that, I do not at all agree with Mr. Stevens that by the alterations now being made the elevation would be injured. On the contrary, the light Porebunder stone filling in of the arches will improve it. The character of the filling in work is precisely the same as that adopted by the architect in the arches immediately above. The upper floor arches have an inner filling in, which the lower floor ones do not possess, and in my opinion, the additions now being carried out will give the latter an appearance of strength. I enclose a tracing showing in black the existing work and in red that which is being done. I may state that Mr. Stevens has come to a hasty conclusion without ascertaining what is to be done. If he had waited until the completion of the work, or asked me to show him the drawing of the work before he wrote, he would have seen that the central stone pier will not be over the central panel of the parapet. I will not touch on the insulting remarks made by Mr. Stevens, in reference to this matter, but will leave it to you to deal with them as you may think best. I regret that he should have thought proper to make use of such language."

The Commissioner forwarded this report to Mr. Stevens and wrote: "I do not see why the Municipality, having a competent architect in their service, should incur the expense of referring every petty alteration in the building to the original architect. The terms which you have used regarding Mr. Murzban debar me from entering upon the question whether there has been any unintentional breach of courtesy towards yourself."

In the course of his reply, dated April 11, Mr. Stevens said: "I would point out that my complaint does not refer to any petty alteration in the building, but to a very important one, which, if completed, will disfigure the general effect of the façade of this portion of it. I may again repeat that it is the universal practice to consult the original architect regarding any important alterations to a building that may have been designed by him, especially if his services are available, regarding the question of expense for my services that has been raised, I think that falls to the ground when I state that on a former occasion when Mr. Murzban consulted me with reference to some new work in connection with the buildings no charge was demanded."

"It is true, as Mr. Murzban states, that I have been paid my dues, but that does not justify the disfigurement of my design. Again, he states that it is for yourself and the Corporation to say whether the architect should be consulted whenever any addition or alteration is to be made to the building, apparently forgetting that he had consulted me in a similar case regarding the front ornamental railing without, I presume, reference to you or the Corporation. This was a much less important matter than the one in question, although it involved a considerable amount of time and trouble, for which no fees were demanded and the advice I gladly gave. I, therefore, do not understand how Mr. Murzban is justified in putting forward such an excuse as he has done. Had he consulted me, and I had refused to give any advice without the payment of fees, he might then have had reason to raise the question he has now put forward. At the same time I may mention that it is usual and only fair to pay for such professional advice. As I notice Mr. Murzban justifies the action he has taken with reference to the alterations now being made by stating, he is of opinion that the filling in of arches will improve the design, and he endeavours to strengthen his action by again stating that the work is precisely the same as that adopted by the architect in the arches immediately above, I may here mention that this is the very treament I object to, and no architect who has been trained to design would adopt, as the result would be a monotonous repetition and commonplace effect, destroying the dignity of outline and the boldness and depth of the large arches below which is the intention of the original design. Mr. Murzban states that I came to a hasty conclusion without ascertaining what was being done, but on this point he is under a misapprehension. As I stated in my former letter, I first noticed the alterations on the 2nd April, when I found one arch filled in complete with wooden frames and Porebunder stone and one of the others in progress, the whole of the parapets of these is two arches with the open panels in the centre under piers being intact. On Saturday last, or five days after my complaint was made, I again noticed that the open central panels of one of the two arches had been cut out and solid piers had been built up in the centre and at the sides, as shown on Mr. Murzban's sketch, and the only conclusion therefore I can come to is that the modification was made after I had lodged my complaint, as it is not usual to build from above downwards. Again, had solid piers been intended from the first the parapets would have been cut out and they would have been built up in the ordinary manner before the upper work was commenced in the first arch and not afterwards as was done. The piers of the parapets of the arches now being filled in are being built up in the regular way, that is, before the upper arched window openings are erected, and knowing these facts it is evident that it was intended to allow the original open central panels to remain intact. Having noticed that the stone filling in is still being carried out according to Mr. Murzban's ideas, which, as I have already shown, is most unsatisfactory, and not in keeping with the general design of this façade, and as it is evidently your intention to allow the work to be completed as arranged by Mr. Murzban, I must again protest against the treatment I am receiving, and request you will be good enough to place the correspondence regarding this matter before the Corporation at their next meeting, with a view to show that the responsibility of disfiguring my design of the Municipal Buildings does not fall upon me."

The Commissioner, in reply, said: "I have handed your letter over to Mr. Murzban for any remarks he may wish to make. I must decline to place it before the Corporation. It will remain on record, and this will be sufficient to protect you from the future imputation of complicity in the addition made. There is nothing, however, to prevent you from sending a copy direct to the Corporation if you wish."

Writing to the Commissioner, on 24th April, Mr. Murzban said: "With reference to Mr. Stevens letter, No. 23 of the 11th April, I have the honour to state that the work to which Mr. Stevens attaches so much importance consists, as stated in my last letter, simply of inserting Porebunder stone filling in, and windows in six arches on the ground floor on the north side of the building, a piece of work which can be removed within a few hours, if so required, without the slightest disturbance of the original work, and will not cost more than Rs. 1,000. I did not take exception to some of the offensive remarks which disfigured Mr. Steven's letter, as strongly as I might, and perhaps should have, but I regret to find that in his second letter, not only does he seek to justify his remarks but goes out of his way to make unwarranted insinuations of afterthought in reference to the work in progress. Mr. Stevens is entitled to hold his opinion as regards the nature and architectural effect of the alterations, but it is not right that he should translate difference of views into offensive personalities. I cannot agree with him that it is the universal practice for architects to consult the former architects in matters of this kind, much less the practice or the duty of salaried officers like myself of a public body, such as a Municipal Corporation, in carrying out their orders in regard to a building belonging to them and designed and completed by another architect, to consult that architect in every work which it may be necessary to carry out after the completion of the building and the architect ceasing to have any connection with it, especially when the architect thinks it fair to be paid for such works. It is for yourself and the Corporation to decide before giving me orders to carry out works of this nature, whether the architect of the building should be consulted or not. In the present case if Mr Stevens had written a line to me, when he noticed the progress of the work and had asked me to show him the design of the work or had expressed a desire to furnish the design himself, I would gladly have acceded to his request, but the manner in which he demands to be consulted and the tone of his letters are such that I venture to hope the Corporation will not compel me to consult him whenever any alteration or addition has to be made to the building. I trust the Corporation will, when any such work has to be done, either entrust it to Mr. Stevens or to myself."

Upon this correspondence the Commissioner remarked: "Considering the tone of Mr. Stevens' letter of 2nd April, I should have felt no surprise if Mr. Murzban had asked leave to decline replying to it. It would have been indecorous to write officially of an overseer or inspector employed on behalf of the Municipality that he was "evidently not conversant with the elementary principles of architecture," but it was something worse than indecorum to write thus of an architect of Mr. Murzban's established character and reputation. Mr. Stevens' personal attack on Mr. Murzban was, it will be observed, evoked by the assumption that Mr. Murzban had "placed a central stone pier directly over the open centre panel of each parapet giving the idea of weakness and therefore bad design." For an answer to this I request reference to Mr. Murzban's letter of 6th April which should have convinced Mr. Stevens of the danger of hasty conclusions from imperfect facts, and I should have thought would have elicited an apology. Instead of that Mr. Stevens, as will be seen from his letter of 11th April, proceeds to assume that his letter of 2nd April had produced a change of design. A simple and conclusive refutation of this insinuation is contained in the tracing showing Mr. Murzban's design which was forwarded by him to me on 11th January, 1894, and by me to the Corporation on 13th January, 1894, and from which any one who chooses to look at it, can see that Mr. Murzban never had any idea of committing the architectural error which Mr. Stevens thinks he has saved him from. On the general question whether Mr. Stevens has such a proprietory right in the building as to debar the Corporation or their officers from touching any corner of it without his permission, I beg to express my entire concurrence with Mr. Murzban's letter of 24th April. The circumstance that reference was made to him last July is totally irrelevant to the present case, inasmuch as the building was not then completed, and was still in Mr. Stevens' charge as architect while it has now passed into the charge of the Executive Engineer. It was, of course, open to Mr. Stevens to express either to me or to Mr. Murzban his free opinion as to the present or any other alteration and I can guarantee that any such representation if expressed in decent terms would have received the most respectful consideration, and indeed as the correspondence shows, Mr. Murzban (who has shown great forbearance under gross provocation) has taken the trouble to enter upon a long explanation in spite of the "God Almighty and black beetle" tone of Mr. Stevens' criticisms. But that Mr. Stevens had any right to such explanation I am not prepared to admit, holding the view that the superior title to the building is with the Corporation and not Mr. Stevens, and that they may make any alterations in it which seem good to them without reference to him."

The Hon. Mr. Mehta proposed "that with reference to the letter and correspondence from Mr. Stevens, he be informed that the Corporation could not take his letter into consideration till he withdrew the objectionable language which he had used towards the Executive Engineer of the Municipality." Mr. Mehta said that the proper thing for them to do was not to consider the correspondence until Mr. Stevens withdrew the offensive language. Whenever a petition couched in offensive terms was forwarded to the Government the same course as he now proposed was followed, and such correspondence was returned without considering it. It was the practice of the Government not to at all consider such a petition if it was thrice forwarded to them without deleting the offensive portion in the correspondence. Mr. Stevens ought to have used proper language, but if he did not choose to do so, his letter should not be considered at all.

He should withdraw the objectionable language. Mr. Kursondass Chabildass, in seconding the proposition, observed that Mr. Stevens should practise courtesy before he preached it.

The proposition was carried.

THE INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHTS.

On the motion of Mr. Roughton, sanction was given to the expenditure of Rs. 1,883 from surplus cash balance, to provide for the cost of a further thorough trial for one year of incandescent gas lights.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

THE P. & O. AND THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

According to a paragraph in the *Nippon*, it seems that some conversation has passed between Lord Rosebery and Viscount Aoki on the subject of the competition between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamers and those of the P. and O. Company on the Bombay line, and that Viscount Aoki was requested to explain to his Government that the good feelings of Englishmen would be more or less hurt if the competition continued. This communication, it is alleged, gave great concern to the Japanese authorities, and one Minister said that as England is the country which shows most good feeling towards the revision of the treaties, if her feelings were hurt, considerable difficulty would be experienced in the work of revision; and it was recommended either that the N. Y. K. should be privately instructed to abandon the line, or that its subsidy should be stopped, so as to oblige the company to retire from the competition. If some check be given to treaty revision by arousing the anger of England, by the N. Y. K. continuing its line, we trust that it will continue to do so, though it is well to remember that the P. & O. Company is not England by any means; but it is amusing to be asked to believe that treaty revision turns on the trivial circumstance of a commercial rivalry between two steamboat companies, and that the Japanese Government should be incited to stop the N. Y. K. subsidy in order that the P. & O. Company may be pacified. But what an interesting state of things does all this reveal. Lord Rosebery seems to have been importuned to bring diplomatic pressure to bear on behalf of the P. & O. Company, from whom in turn, will naturally be expected that such votes as it can influence in the House of Commons will be given in support of the Government, or at the least, that they will not be given against it. Thus "British interests" are promoted in London on behalf of the P. & O. Company, whilst the presumption is that from the friendliness of the Government at home, the interests of British subjects are liable to be sacrificed here, and through them those of the manufacturers of Great Britain. But probably Lord Rosebery will not look so far as that, and with nobody better qualified than Mr. Fraser here to guide and counsel him, as these communities here cannot influence to anything like the same extent as the P. & O. Company can, votes in the Commons, and "since, the weaker goes to the wall" in a competition of this sort, it will be something surprising if we are not badly victimised in the end.—*Japan Herald.*

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framji Hormusji and Co.'s Cotton circular, dated Hongkong, April 25, says:—For lack of enquiries from the country markets and owing to the steadily rising exchange, coupled with heavy accumulations our market still continues to languish, and prices have gone down with a run. All the accounts under the above circumstances have been prejudicially affected, and meagre sales at a heavy decline have transpired.

The offtake of the fortnight is estimated at about 3,300 bales only comprising:—

		$	$
1,300 bales of No.	20 sold at	85 to	91
400 " "	16 "	81 to	86
500 " "	12 "	67 to	75
1,000 " "	10 "	66 to	75
100 " "	8 6 "	66 to	71

leaving unsold stocks at 17,500 bales. Exchange on India is to-day quoted Rs. 184 T/T and 184¼ on demand.

Particulars to hand from Shanghai are more or less in conformity with the subdued tone of the market prevailing here. All the counts have experienced a decline of Taels 1 to 2, and close still weaker. Sales to the extent of 3,200 bales have transpired. Unsold stock is somewhat heavy, and is estimated at about 15,000 bales.

Advices from Japan report the market there to have experienced a small demand for special chops only which soon died out. Sales of about 400 bales have been noted. The immediate position of Indian threads is greatly affected owing to a heavy decline in the prices of local spun threads.

Herr Ludwig Strauss, for many years viola in the quartet at the Monday Popular Concerts, has, on his retirement from public life, been presented with a silver tea-service by his professional colleagues, and also, as the result of a testimonial subscription, with a violin by Guadagnini, pianoforte by Broadwood, and a purse of 200l. The names of the subscribers were written in a handsome album, and the presentation was made at Cambridge.

It is announced that a distinguished service pension has been conferred upon Col. F. G. Curtis, C.M.G., who served with distinction in the Crimea and Mutiny campaigns and other later wars. Col. Curtis was with the 6th Dragoon Guards throughout the Crimea, taking part in the battle of Tchernaya, and being present at the fall of Sebastopol. In the Mutiny he was present at the actions on the Hindun, the siege and fall of Delhi, the capture of Bareilly, and a whole host of other engagements. In the Boer war of 1881 he served with the Inniskilling Dragoons; and he was with Sir Charles Warren in Bechuanaland ten years ago, and it was then he obtained his C.M.G.

Gout and Rheumatism.—Those who are martyrs to these Painful Diseases should lose no time in taking Hermit's Rheumatic and Gout Cure. Gives astonishing results in a single Bottle. Pleasant to the taste, and is the most effective Preparation ever known. 4s. 6d., of Madon, Sons and Co.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Amir may possibly desire that the demarcation of the Khyber-Chitral section of the frontier should begin from Asmar, in which case our officers will have to march to Jellabad in the first instance. There is much to be said in favour of tackling the most difficult part of the business at the commencement.

Umra Khan, the fighting Chief of Jandoul, who came into collision with the Afghans in the neighbourhood of Asmar, remains perfectly quiet so far as the Amir's territory is concerned; but he seems to have alarmed the Mehtar of Chitral, who fears he may have designs upon his country. Umra Khan, who encroached some time ago upon the southern part of Chitral, will have to be peremptorily told that the Mehtar is under British protection.

As was recently stated, no reduction is to be made this year in the garrison on the north-west frontier of Kashmir, but the 23rd Pioneers, now at Chilas, will be relieved by the 32nd Pioneers from Umballa. This relief will be made by the Kashmir route, and the 32nd will probably move about the middle of June.

The Bengal Government will arrange for supplying a garrison of fifty military police to take over Gnatong on the Sikkim-Tibet border from the detachment of the Manchester Regiment during next cold weather. The police will be relieved half-yearly. They will presumably be armed with Martinis instead of smooth-bore Sniders.

The building of barracks on the Lebong spur at Darjeeling for the accommodation of the wing of the British regiment quartered at Dinapur is proceeding, a special grant having been made in this year's military estimates. The money will be well spent, as a portion of the Dinapur barracks would otherwise require a large expenditure for repairs.

Fears are entertained at Jhelum that unless the city protection wall on the river side is strengthened and raised there will be another serious flood in the rains this year, as from the present state of the Jhelum river it seems that the main current now runs very strongly on the city side, telling on the existing protection wall which is so low as to be easily overtopped when the river is flooded, and thus endangering the buildings on the river bank. We would suggest that an engineer should be deputed to report on the condition of the city protection wall in view of the possibility of a flood similar to that which destroyed half of the town on the 20th of July last year. That flood indeed not only devastated Jhelum, but Pind Dadan Khan, Bhoree and other towns on the Jhelum river also.

A somewhat curious leopard story comes from Sanda, a village in west Mundi, not far from the fort of Kamlaghar, as follows:—It seems that the villagers had lost so many of their cattle and goats, from the leopards which abound in the low hill jungles thereabouts, that they had turned their village into a regular South African kraal, surrounding it with a thick thorn fence, the only opening being closed by a strong bamboo gate; weight, two maunds pucca or so. One night a leopard crawled through a hole in the fence and seized a goat that was tethered inside. Some of the villagers hearing a noise, ran out with torches, the leopard dropped the goat and sprang straight at the gate, getting his head and shoulders through, and there he stuck, roaring horribly. The villagers, fearing he might get loose and attack them, ran back and barricaded themselves inside their houses. Their account is to the effect that for four hours that unlucky leopard was stuck in the gate, struggling and roaring; at last there was a crash, the gate had given way, but the roaring and struggling went on, growing fainter and fainter, till it ceased at last towards the jungles. Next morning the leopard had gone, and so had the gate, which was traced across the khates by a track like a harrow, and then it was found stuck between two trees on the edge of the jungle with a large hole in the middle. That wretched leopard had actually floundered along for over a quarter of a mile with a bamboo crinoline weighing two maunds pucca round his waist. His physical as well as mental sufferings must have been severe, as the blood stains, strips of skin, and pieces of fur upon the sharp points of the broken bamboos showed plainly that he had only regained his freedom at the expense of part of his hide.

The survey from Raipur on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to Sonpur in the Central Provinces is placed under the control of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Central Provinces.

The typhoid epidemic, which in many parts of France causes mortality in studs and stables, has been traced to the water in different garrison towns along the Loire. Cavalry horses as well as their riders and infantry soldiers suffer alike. Orders have been given to serve only boiled water to horses in these places. Next session a Bill will be presented to the Chamber to protect from pollution spring-heads which are the sources of water supplies for towns. The spring water supply of Havre is found to swarm with typhoid bacilla, which are washed into it by rain from fields manured with sewage.

The postal peons of Calcutta and suburbs have abandoned their intention to strike. Their demand for increased wages has been refused by the Postmaster General, but they are offered a concession in the way of a compensation for dearness of provisions, which makes an appreciable addition to their pay. The concession is only temporary.

Despatches received by the native officials in Shanghai announce a rising of the Kolao Hui society men at Wukangchou, belonging to the prefecture of Pao'ching, Hunan. Two battalions of troops have already been sent there by the Governor of the province, Wu Tacheng, to suppress the insurrection.—According to a correspondent of a Northern contemporary, the recent riot at Tsouhsien was a display of hatred against native Christians only.

A rather sudden death occurred in Simla last week. Mr. Ilberg, a young man, who had just come out from England to superintend the erection at Chail of the electric lighting plant for the Maharaja Dholepore, succumbed to sunstroke. He had just arrived in Simla and was about to proceed to the scene of his work when this sad fatality overtook him. He leaves a young widow and an infant two months old, whom he brought with him to this country.

H. M. S. Pallas, which sailed from Hongkong the other day en route for England, has received instructions to make a search for any survivors from the vessels Morayshire and Blair Athole, both reported missing several months ago. It is supposed that survivors from these vessels may have reached some of the islands in the May Archipelago.

A fine tigress was bagged on the 7th May at Castle Rock, a few miles from the place where the lamentable accident lately occurred resulting in the death of Colonel Hutchinson. The party consisted of Colonel and Mrs. Lindsay, Mr. Wingate, Mr. Wasey and Captain Johnstone, who, having received news of one of the Colonel's buffaloes being killed, got to the ground about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A well arranged beat caused the tigress to move warily out to the tree where Mrs. Lindsay and Mr. Wingate were posted; the former of whom was the first to view the animal, and she quietly drew Mr. Wingate's attention to it. He hit the tigress in the head, but was prevented from making an effective shot with his second barrel, as his gun-man accidentally let off his second gun, and dropped it to the ground. The tigress then made towards Captain Johnstone who smashed her fore legs and dropped her.

H. M. S. Centurion, which takes the place of the Imperieuse as flagship on the China Station, arrived in Hongkong on the 21st inst. The Centurion arrived outside the harbour early in the morning, but remained off Tytam, firing Whitehead torpedoes into the shallow water of Tytam Bay. Capt. McQuhae and the Admiral's staff transferred from H.M.S. Imperieuse into the Centurion at Singapore. Since her arrival the new flagship has attracted considerable attention. She has a most imposing appearance and seems to bristle all over with quick-firing guns.

THE INSUBORDINATION AT AGRA.

Some insubordination recently shown by a number of sepoys of the 17th Bengal Infantry at Agra seems to have been exaggerated into a serious mutiny by the good people at home. The facts certainly do not support this view, as the following account from an absolutely trustworthy source will show. The 17th, commonly known as the Loyal Purbiahs, shared with other Hindustani regiments in the reorganisation ordered last year. They formerly consisted of three companies of Hindustani Mahomedans, two of Brahmins, three of Hindu Rajputs. The regiment in reconstitution was made up entirely of Mahomedans, all Hindus being eliminated. Among the drafts from other regiments two companies of Rangars were transferred to them from the 13th Bengal Infantry. These Rangars are Mussulman Rajputs, and are admittedly the best fighting men among all the Hindustanis. They come from the Delhi district, and are much appreciated in the cavalry regiments. Unfortunately they are also a turbulent, overbearing lot, rough in manner, and as a rule very ignorant. They are extremely clannish, making common cause when any individual has a grievance, and holding themselves aloof from all other classes. They have, in short, a great idea of their own importance, and look down on the ordinary Hindustani sepoy. They are not fanatical however, and have proved themselves such good cavalry soldiers in spite of their faults, that special efforts have been made lately to enlist them in the infantry. In the 17th, "A" and "E" companies have some sixty Rangars each, while the other companies have ten or more, the recruiting having actively proceeded since the regiment became a Mahomedan one.

The Rangars in the 17th had behaved perfectly well apparently up to the beginning of the present month, and the number of recruits was such as to justify a belief that service in the regiment was popular among that class. On the 3rd instant, however, some sixty or seventy of them went in a body to their native officers and demanded to be taken before the commanding officer, as they all wished to cut their names. It was pointed out to them that such a demand could not be acceded to. They were, moreover, insubordinate in manner, showing their worst traits of character. The subadar-major immediately reported the matter to Captain Enriquez, who was officiating as Commandant during Major Spencer's absence on leave. Six of the ringleaders were arrested and placed in confinement in the quarter-guard. Upon this the remainder flocked there, and demanded the release of their comrades. They took no arms with them, and attempted no violence whatever, but squatted down in front of the quarter-guard. Captain Enriquez was about to go down to the lines to institute an inquiry into the reason for the men demanding their discharge, and on hearing of a fresh development he went to the quarter-guard accompanied by Lieutenant Wood, quartermaster of the regiment. There he found sixty-two Rangars. He fell them in at once, and a few questions elicited the fact that their grievances was that a Rangar recruit had been beaten by the drill havildar, who was not a Rangar. Captain Enriquez, who has had a long experience of sepoys, saw that the majority of the men were recruits or young soldiers, and he therefore very judiciously refrained at first from adopting severe measures. He pointed out to them individually and collectively how dangerous to themselves was their line of conduct, but expressed himself willing to regard it as foolish rather than mutinous, if they would immediately return to their lines cheerfully and unconditionally. The ordinary Hindustani sepoy would probably have listened to reason, after having succeeded in attracting the attention of British officers to their grievances, but Rangars are a proverbially obstinate class, and taking conciliation as a sign of weakness, they declined to move. Their manner became more insubordinate in fact, and on their persistent refusal to go to their quarters they were all made prisoners.

Captain Enriquez reported the matter immediately to Brigadier-General Morton, Commanding at Agra, who, we understand, fully approved of the action taken. The recruits were had up at once, and discharged on the spot, their conduct having shown that they were not likely to make good soldiers. Some thirteen of the ringleaders will have to be tried by General Court Martial, while a few others may have to be dealt with summarily. "E" company might possibly have followed the example set by "A," but the prompt action of Captain Enriquez had a wholesome effect upon them. As to the story about the maltreated recruit, it appears he went to hospital for trivial sickness and never mentioned a word about having been beaten until twenty-four hours afterwards. So far as we can gather, it would seem that some intrigue among the non-commissioned officers to oust the officiating drill havildar was at the bottom of the whole business. The incident, it will be thus seen, is a purely regimental one, and has no political significance whatever. But people at home, who have been filled with talk of chapatties lately, have evidently jumped to the conclusion that it is a manifestation of current popular agitation exhibiting itself in the Army. In reality the occurrence is a matter important only from the side of military discipline: and in that respect we will venture to say that it is not one-quarter so serious or significant as the outbreaks in the guards and other regiments which use to provide such frequent sensations for Londoners year or two ago.—*Pioneer.*

Evidently the exaggerated version of the insubordination which occurred in the 17th Bengal Infantry, which was published by a contemporary, has been telegraphed to England and has set the heads of wiseacres wagging ominously. That two and two make, at the very least, a round dozen, will soon be their opinion if we may judge from the way in which they are building up a scare out of the mud-smeared mango-trees in Behar, and the insubordinate protest of some of the "Loyal Purbiyas" of the 17th against an insult to one of their number. Such hazy notions of geography prevail among "the gentlemen of England who live at home at ease," that when a man sails for India he is always expected to meet all his friends' friends in India from the Derajat to Chittagong or Tuticorin. In the same way they are now grouping together the mud-marking fakirs in Behar with the obstreperous Purbiyas at Agra as a concerted danger to the Empire. Good, however, may come of a scare at home, if it only opens the eyes of the Liberals at home to the fact that there exists a potentially real danger to the Empire in the seditious portion of the native press.

The 17th Bengal Infantry, in which a case of insubordination has been exaggerated into a mutiny, is not a regiment of which the army has much reason to be proud. It did not cover itself with glory at "McNeill's Zareeba," and there is hardly a regiment in the Bengal army in which misconduct would cause less surprise. The present matter was not, however, anything to make a great fuss about. A Hindustani Muhammadan Havildar struck a (Rangrut) recruit, and several Rangruts in the regiment, resenting this as an insult, demanded their discharge in a body. On this being refused, they declined to obey the order to return to their lines, and consequently were placed in the guard-room to await trial by court martial.—*C. & M. Gazette.*

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th April, 1894, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	92,000	2,75,000	4,000	3,71,000
Or per mile of Railway	200	596	9	805
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.	12,78,819	28,41,770	71,084	41,91,673
Total for 14 weeks..	13,70,819	31,16,770	75,084	45,62,673
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,01,674	2,85,924	2,157	3,89,755
Per mile of Ry do.	220	620	5	845
Total to corresponding date do.	11,56,679	30,00,783	56,222	45,13,684

Decrease for the week.................. Rs. 18,755
Increase to date............................ " 48,989

"Is it possible," asks our Consul in Honduras, "that our manufacturers cannot make mining machinery that will compete to advantage with like machinery made in the United States?" He is reluctant to believe such to be the case, but when he sees steamer after steamer, month after month, unloading tons upon tons of American machinery at Amapala, he cannot help believing that there is a business deficiency somewhere on the part of our manufacturers. The same is beginning to be the case regarding edged tools. In former years, Honduranean artisans were content with almost any kind of an axe, saw, plane, or former chisel, providing the price was sufficiently low. But they now begin to demand a better class of tools, and seek quality regardless of price. American edged tools appear to be prominent as regards quality and temper, but Germany is bidding for a share of trade in this line with a stubbornness that bids fair to be successful, while our own manufacturers seem to be content to manufacture what gave them good results in the distant past.

THE BEHAR TREE-DAUBING MYSTERY.

We have received informatian that the tree-daubing phenomenon has crossed the Ganges and has become visible in the vicinity of Mokameh and Lakhiserai. It is impossible to interpret the meaning—not only outsiders but the Hindus themselves—the masses of Hindus not only know nothing about the agency to which the phenomenon may be attributed, but also do not understand what it means. The more superstitious of them explain it as the freak of supernatural agents; while those who have read their scriptures and know that the end of a cycle is shortly coming, and are thus prepared for the occurrence of natural and supernatural surprises, consider the phenomenon as one of a series which will, in increasing number and variety, astound a sceptic world. But whatever might be the interpretation, nobody who is not a hopeless alarmist, interprets it as meaning mutiny. The element of secrecy being absent, the idea of the daubs being a call to arms, is absurd; and it was extremely foolish for Colonel Malleson to alarm the British public, which is so easily gulled by things Indian, by his letter to the *Times* in support of the alarmist view taken by the old women of the *Spectator* that the phenomenon "resembles the circulation of the *chapatis* which took place before the Mutiny of 1857 and bears the same meaning." Sir Alfred Lyall has taken a sensible view of the matter. He believes the origin of the phenomenon to be "religious and non-political;" and we hope his letter will have a reassuring effect on the British public. The reports circulated by some of the Indian papers that the European residents of North-Gangetic Behar are panic-stricken and consider their life and property to be precarious, are as silly as Colonel Malleson's letter.—*Behar Times.*

Nothing further das been heard of the marking of trees in Behar, and the authorities appear to have definitely concluded that the marks are the work of fakirs. Presuming that they are the result of human agency of any kind, there can be no doubt that this conclusion is the most probable; but, believing as we do, that the fakirs as a class are politically mischievous, there is no encouragement to be derived from saying that the symbols are merely religious. Meanwhile there appears to be considerable vagueness about the marks themselves: and we fail to see how it can have been conclusively proved that they are human handiwork, if they have been so perfunctorily examined that even the character of the hair said to be [illegible] has not been decided. Meanwhile a plausible suggestion is made by a correspondent that the marks have been caused by water buffaloes rubbing themselves against the trees after wallowing in muddy places, when they would naturally leave a hair or two with the mud; and a buffaloe's hair, being very coarse, might be mistaken either for that of a cow or a pig.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

The telegram in Tuesday's *Times* from India will have been noted with interest by many students of Kayes' "Sepoy War." The painting of the mango trees all over Northern Behar with some mixture, the chief component of which was mud, would naturally seem to European readers a childish, not to mention useless, proceeding. But signs like these among an ignorant, and at times fanatic, people have a significance which is not rightly understood in this country. As a well-known manual of Indian history tells us, when speaking of the events which preceded the last great uprising against our power in the East. "From the beginning of 1857 the rural districts along the course of the Jumna, and as far south as the frontiers of Berar, had been strongly agitated by the passing of baked flour cakes (chapatis) from village to village. Whence they originated was never discovered, nor was the token professedly understood; but it spread through the country with marvellous rapidity, and was evidently a signal of warning or preparation." In face of such experience in the past, it is somewhat disconcerting to learn that the origin and the meaning of this last portent are as yet undiscovered, while the authorities are keenly watching for further developments. We should be the last to wish to pose as alarmists, but at the same time we feel that it would be foolish for any one to attempt to shut his eyes to facts. According to the *Times* two explanations have been put forward, the first that the business is merely an advertisement on the part of the priests of a certain shrine which was losing its popularity, the other that it was connected with the anti-cow-killing agitation. Whatever it is, it will need watching, and most careful watching, on the part of those responsible for the maintenance of the peace of our great Indian Empire. It is now nearly a year since we first had evidence that the minds of the people throughout the great Indian Peninsula were strangely stirred by something or other, and in place of showing any abatement, the disturbances increased. Moreover, they keep cropping up at widely separated places, and in one instance, at least (in the Moplah country, which is far from Behar) they have necessitated the interference of British troops to suppress them. It is something to know that the Indian Government is keenly alive to the obligation for close watching, it would be a good deal more to be able to think that we heard the last of these signs of trouble a-head.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

GREAT FLOOD ROUND BAGDAD.

A note issued by the Foreign Office says that the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, writing from Bagdad on the 21st April, reports that the Tigris, which has been steadily rising since the 10th April, now stands at an unprecedented height, probably higher than it did on 20th April 1833, when it burst into the city and caused much damage to life and property, and considerably higher than it reched in 1884. The bursting of an embankment about 8 miles above Bagdad has created a continually widening sea, covering some 200 square miles and 7 to 8 feet deep or more; in many parts reaching up to the glacis and surrounding the city on three sides. The river rushes past the Residency at a height more than a foot above the level of its garden from which, however, it has bas been so far kept out by a hastily constructed embankment along its whole length. The Turkish local authorities have been and are most energetic in strengthening the glacis and weak walls and embankments along the river face. When a subsidence in the river itself takes place, it is believed an attempt will be made to draw off the water from the plain into the Diyala river, but it is feared that the submergence of so large an area of country will cause much sickness during the hot months.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28 April, 1894, on 45 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	800	1,800	30	2,630
Or per mile of Railway	18	40	1	59
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	9,747	24,536	359	34,642
Total for 17 weeks...	10,547	26,336	389	37,272
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 25 miles open)	592	743	22	1 357
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	30	1	54
Total to corresponding date do.	8,781	13,371	296	22,448

Increase for the week.............................. Rs. 1,273
Ditto to date.. " 14,821

The Admiralty (remarks the *St. James's Gazette*) is not very happily inspired in naming the new battle-ships. Victorious (surely this is unhappily close to the ill-fated Victoria), Illustrious, Impetuous, Tremendous, Zealous, Valorous, are the names selected for the first-class ironclads of the new programme. Zealous and Valorous are traditional names in the British Navy; but H.M.S. Impetuous and H.M.S. Tremendous sound very much as if they came out of a comic opera. The late James Hannay, in one of his nautical novels, introduced a forty-four gun frigate called the Intolerable. A good many sailors will think that this would be a highly appropriate name for almost any modern ironclad.

Notwithstanding statements to the contrary, it is reported from St. Petersburg that the wedding day of the Grand Duchess Xenia is not yet fixed. It is said to depend entirely on the state of health of the Grand Duke George, who, as is known, lives in the Caucasus, and who has expressed a wish to attend the wedding of his sister. It is believed in the Russian capital that the Czarewitch, on his way home from Darmstadt, will pay a short visit to the Imperial Court in Berlin. The Prince is also said to have asked the Emperor William to attend his wedding.

Miss Ellen Terry, the great actress, writes:—"I have used "Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth and is most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff."

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE JUBILLEE STAKES.

The eighth year of the Kempton Park Great "Jubilee" Stakes, a handicap of 3,000 sovs. by subscription of 10 sovs. each if declared, if left in a further subscription of 20 sovs. and an additional subscription of 20 sovs. for starters; the second to receive 200 sovs. and the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes; for three-year-olds and upwards; winners (selling races excepted) after February 1st, at 1 p. m., 5lbs.; of any race value 400 sovs. 7lbs.; twice of 400 or once of 1,000 sovs. 14lbs. extra; the winner of the Two Thousand Guineas, 1894, to carry, if a colt 8st. 6lbs., if a filly 8st. 3lbs.; winner of the One Thousand 8st. 3lbs. "Jubilee" Course, one mile. (63 subs., 17 of whom declared.) Closed January 2.

Sir W Throckmorton's b c Avington, by Melton—Annette, 4 years, 8st 1lb, T J Calder	1
Lord Cadogan's b c Prisoner, by Isonomy—Lonely, 4 years, 8st 1lb, M Cannon	2
Colonel J T North's b h El Diablo, by Robert the Devil—Tantrum, 5 years, 7st 12lbs, G Barrett	3
Mr A M Cardwell's b c Skirpenbeck, by Goldseeker—Patient, by Speculum, 3 years, 6st 9lbs, H Toon	0
Mr J L Dugdale's b h St David, by Retreat—Sultana, 6 years, 8st 13lbs, J Watts	0
Lord Ellesmere's b h Esmond, by Lowland Chief—Clarissa, 5 years, 8st 4lbs, S Loates	0
Mr C J Blake's ch c Delphos, by Necromancer—Sybil, 3 years, 8st 2lbs, T Loates	0
Mr T Cannon's b c Irish Wake, by Master Kildare—Festival, 4 years, 8st 2lbs, G Brown	0
Mr M D Peacock's ch g Golden Drop, by Tertius—Golden Fringe, 5 years, 8st 1lb, S Chandley	0
Mr W W Fulton's b m Comedy, by Ben Battle—White Witch, 6 years, 8st, F Allsopp	0
Sir J Blundell-Maple's ch f Siffleuse, by Saraband—Assay, 4 years, 7st 10lbs, W Bradford	0
Sir R Jardine's ch c Llanthony, by Ormonde—Agnes Bentinck, 5 years, 7st 10lbs F Finlay	0
Mr Dick's br c Athel, by Atheling—Ada, 5 years, 7st 10lbs, O Madden	0
Colonel J T North's b f Lady Hermit, by Hermit or Galopin—Velindra, 5 years, 7st 7lbs, W A Pratt	0
Mr E Foster's b f Queen of Navarre, by Galliard—Pampeluna, 4 years, 7st 3lbs, J Woodburn	0
Mr Manton's br c Beggar's Opera, by Macheath—Sainte Agatha, 3 years, 7st 1lb, G Gough	0
Mr Jersey's ch c Milford, by Saraband—Colleen Bawn II, 4 years, 7st 1lb, Trundley	0
Sir J Blundell Maple's b c Royal Minstrel, by Royal Hampton—Pibroch, 4 years, 6st 10lbs, E Hunt	0
Mr C D Rose's br c Basildon, by Galopin—Magdalene, 3 years, 6st 6lbs, J Wall	0
Mr W Lowe's br f Profit, by Wisdom—Booty, 4 years, 6st 5lbs, H H Huxtable	0

(Winner trained by J. Chandler, Lambourne, Berks.) Betting: 9 to 1 against Avington, 100 to 9 Prisoner, and 100 to 6 El Diablo. Won by three lengths.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

The two thousand Guineas Stakes of 100 sovs. each, h. ft., for three-year-olds; colts 9st. and fillies 8st. 9lbs.; the owner of the second horse to receive 300 sovs. out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake. R.M., 78 subs. Closed November 1st, 1892.

The Earl of Rosebery's b c Ladas, by Hampton—Illuminata, J Watts	1
Lord Alington's b c Matchbox, by St Simon—Match Girl, M Cannon	2
Sir J Blundell Maple's b c Athlone, by Saraband—Princess Arena, W Bradford	3
Mr Douglas Baird's b or br c St Florian, by St Simon—Palmflower, T Loates	0
Lord Bradford's ch c Hornbeam, by Chippendale—Hemlock, F Allsopp	0
Mr C D Rose's b c S Hilaire, by St Simon—Distant Shore, F Rickaby	0
Prince Soltykoff's b c Speed, by Hampton—Lucetta, G Chaloner	0
Mr Oswald's ch c Saltator, by Galliard—Satire, F Finlay	0

(Winner trained by Matthew Dawson, Newmarket.) Betting: 6 to 5 on Ladas. 9 to 4 against Matchbox. 1,000 to 15 Athlone. Won easily by a length and a half.—*Asian.*

THE LATE MADAME CARANDINI.

Madame Carandini, whose death at the residence of her daughter, Lady Moreland, near Bath, on the 13th ultimo, has been cabled, was perhaps one of the best known and most popular singers we have had, and being a Tasmanian she interested Australian audiences, and had a very successful musical career. For several years she sang in co-operation with Mr. Sherwin and her talented daughters, Miss Rosina (Mrs. Palmer) and Miss Fanny (Lady Moreland). She had not appeared for many years prior to the benefit entertainment given before her departure for England about two years ago, having resided privately. Her health had failed considerably when she left for England.

Madame Carandini was born at Brixton, near London, in 1826. Her mother was a cousin of Captain Medwin, the companion and biographer of Byron; her grandfather was closely related to the poet Shelley. Her father having been advised to take a sea voyage for the benefit of his health, came out in 1833 with his family to Tasmania, where he died soon after. At the age of 17 she married the Italian Marquis Carandini, a refugee and a member of one of the first families in Italy. At an early age Madame Carandini had shown remarkable musical abilities, being the possessor of a voice of great power, range and sweetness. In 1846 she visited Sydney, and from that time up till quite recent years she continued one of the most popular favorites in the musical world of Australia. In November, 1854, she took up her residence in Melbourne, where she was the first prima donna who sang in a complete representation of opera. When Catherine Hayes visited this city Madame Carandini was one of those selected to appear with that gifted vocalist at the Theatre Royal when she took the various tenor parts in the operas produced during the season, a plan which in these days strikes one as being rather incongruous. However, there is no doubt that she appeared as Elvino in La Sonnambula, Gennaro in Lucrezia Borgia and other tenor *roles*. In 1859 she returned to Sydney to take part in the festival arranged at the inauguration of the Great Hall at the Sydney University. In 1870 the Marquis Carandini received a pardon for his political offences, and returned to Italy, where he died shortly after his arrival.

Madame Carandini is now chiefly known by the brilliant success achieved by several of her daughters, and in particular by Mrs. Palmer, certainly one of our greatest singers, and by Lady Moreland. It will be remembered that Madame Carandini herself took part in the benefit concert at the Town Hall, at which Mrs. Palmer and Lady Moreland also sang.—*Melbourne Age.*

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 28th April, 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,47,000	5,30,000	4,000	6,81,000
Or per mile of Railway	88	317	2	407
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	22,51,084	61,74,218	78,477	85,03,779
Total for 17 weeks..	23,98,084	67,04,218	82,477	91,84,779
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year....	1,19,868	4,54,213	2,679	5,76,760
Per mile of Ry do.	72	271	2	345
Total to corresponding date do.	21,79,430	62,90,614	83,441	85,53,485

Increase for the week .... Rs. 1,04,240
Do. to date .... " 6,31,294

The latest story of John Burns is told by the *Telegraph* and runs thus:—A committee meeting of the London County Council is supposed to be as secret and as impossible of access to outsiders as a Masonic lodge when the door is duly tiled. Such a consideration, however, did not weigh with an elated ratepayer who called at Spring-gardens and asked to see Mr. John Burns. He was told that Mr. Burns was "sitting in committee" and could not be seen; but the visitor declined to accept an answer of that kind, and demanded the instant production of his representative. Being again met with a refusal, he forced his way, past the attendants and was about to enter the sacred precincts of the committee room, when he was seized and dragged back. Finding they could not control the obstreperous individual the officers sent for Mr. Burns, who endeavoured to pacify his noisy visitor. But it was in vain. "I pas you," the latter exclaimed, "and I've a right to see you, and to attend your meetings." After a great deal of arguing and coaxing he was persuaded that this view of an elector's rights and privileges was erroneous, and ultimately was induced to go away.

The new Lord Ailesbury ("Atlas" hears) has decided to spend several months every year at Savernake Park, and will make it his hardest endeavour to pull the property round. He is confident that he will be able to accomplish this in time, and is already forming various plans for improving his estates. The house itself was found to be in a decidedly dismantled state in many respects, but fortunately, though practically uninhabited for several years past, the damp had been kept out. The timber in the Park is still magnificent, though a number of fine "sticks" have been ruthlessly cut during the last few years.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE Bulletin de l'Academie de Medicine for 1893 contains a complete set of instructions for restoring persons to life who are dead only in appearance. When a person is found apparently dead such means should be applied without any hesitation or consideration as to whether he is really dead or not. The most efficacious treatment is that of Dr. Laborde and Dr. Le Coquil, and consists in opening the jaws as widely as possible with a stick or knife handle, then firmly grasping the tongue with or without a cloth between the thumb and index finger, and pulling it strongly and rhythmically 15 to 20 times a minute, letting it go back again each time. These pulls should act on the root of the tongue, and draw the tongue well out of the mouth. They should be continued for at least a quarter of an hour; but usually signs of breathing will be observed at the end of two or three minutes. When the breathing is accentuated and sure, artificial respiration, warming, flagellation, and such like better known remedies should be applied.

Artificial respiration is carried out by placing a roll of clothing or a cushion under the shoulders of the subject, so as to make his breast stand out, and opening the jaws with a cane or anything handy, keeping the tongue well out of the mouth. The operator, on his knees behind the head of the subject, seizes the arms of the latter by the elbows and presses them strongly on the walls of the chest, then draws them apart horizontally, so that each makes a right angle with the body, then raises them vertically in front of the head, and finally brings them down vertically on the walls of the chest. The cycle of operations should be repeated 15 to 20 times a minute during ten minutes. Another method of resuscitation very little known as yet is that of Dr. Maas, of Gottingen, who has succeeded with it in three cases of apparent death by chloroform. It is to strike violently on the region of the heart. The pulse begins again, but if the blows are discontinued it will stop, and it is necessary to keep them up until the recall to life is beyond a doubt, that is to say, till the respiration, as well as the beating of the heart and pulse, are regular and decided. Much depends on the instant application of these methods and the intelligence of the operator. In a case of suicide by hanging not a moment should be lost in cutting the rope from the neck and resorting to them.

Balloons are apt to catch fire, but the real cause of the combustion is still a mystery. On May 23rd, 1853, at Gratz, a balloon of Eugene Goddard burned up while it was being filled for an ascent, and the mishap was attributed to a careless smoker among the onlookers. Other cases of the spontaneous combustion of balloons have occurred, but it was not until September 4th, 1890, when Captain Zobels military balloon took fire that electricity was suspected as a cause. On that occasion when his comrade, Lieutenant Marchal, was opening the escape valve, he noticed a little explosion inside it, which set fire to the balloon. Luckily the balloon had landed after a trip, and the consequences were not serious. Part of the voyage had been made in thick clouds highly electrified, that is to say, thunder clouds, and the balloon, including the valve, had become charged with electricity. The atmosphere was dry, and it had kept its charge on reaching the ground. Lieutenant Marchal, however, being in contact with the earth, had produced a spark in pulling the cord to open the valve. Since then Dr. Bornstein has shown by experiment that the safety valve of a balloon is liable to become electrified, not merely under the above-mentioned circumstances, but also through the friction of the cord on the balloon and the folding of the envelope on itself. Obviously it behoves aeronauts to look to the construction of the safety valve, avoiding metallic parts, and anything likely to produce an electric spark.

A French astromomer, Mr. Deslandres has given a clear and concise description of the envelopes of the sun, which are probably destined to become the atmosphere and sky of a future world. The solar atmosphere which can be seen during total eclipses is divisible into two parts, the chromosphere and the corona. The chromosphere is a thin red layer of gases covering the photosphere or disc of the sun, and at certain points of it red protuberances, prominences, or red flames are seen projecting from the solar disc. Of these terms, red flames is, in M. Deslandre's opinion, the best; because when the chromosphere is studied in front and not in edge, the brightest parts are not the highest, but in general the lowest. The corona is the white layer above the chromosphere. It is much thicker and less brilliant than the chromosphere, and appears to consist of gases mixed with solid or liquid particles. At certain points it extends outwards in aigrettes, or luminous jets, or banderoles which are feebly luminous.

M. Janssen, the well-known astronomer, has been continuing his researches to prove whether or not there is exygen in the solar atmosphere, either in the chromosphere or in the corona, which is believed to have a temperature comparable with that of the earth's atmosphere. As for the chromosphere or hotter layer of the sun's atmosphere, M. Janssen has already shown that the oxygen lines in the spectrum from it, are due to the oxygen in the earth's atmosphere. As for the corona he has not settled the point yet; but he is in a fair way of doing so by studying the modifications of the spectrum of exygen when heated. This he does by enclosing oxygen in a steel tube, and heating it with a spiral of wire inside raised to incandescence by electricity.

The inhabitants of the Arran Islands, Galway, where the famine exists, are a peculiar race, although mixed with Irishmen of the ordinary type who have come from the mainland. According to measurements made by Professor Haddon and Dr. C. R. Browne at the Anthropometric Laboratory, Dublin, which are an interesting contribution to that practically virgin field, the real ethnology of the Irish, the men are short and slight, but athletic in build. Their average height is 5 feet 4½ inches, whereas Irishmen average 5 feet 8½ inches. Their hands are small, with short span, and their forearm is often unusually long. The head is well shaped, rather long and narrow (cephalic index 75.1), but, viewed from above, the sides are slightly bulging, not flat, the height above the ears is considerable, and the top well arched. The forehead is broad, upright, and rarely receding, though not high as a rule, and the superciliary ridges of the brow, that is to say the bones over the eyes, are not prominent. The face is long and oval, with well marked features. The eyes are rather small, close together, and marked at the outer corners by transverse wrinkles. The irises are mostly blue, or blue grey. The nose is sharp, narrow at the base, and slightly sinuous or aquiline in profile. The lower lip is rather large and full. The chin is well developed, and the cheekbones are not prominent. The ears are not large, but stand well out from the head. In many of the men the length of nose and chin appears decidedly great. The complexion is clear and ruddy, but seldom freckled; the hair is brown, mostly light brown, and the beard often reddish. On the whole, they are decidedly good-looking.

Their sight and hearing is singularly acute. Dr. Kean states that on a clear day any of them could see, with the naked eye, a small black sailing boat at Black Head, twenty miles distant, before he could with his binocular. Some of them live to a great age, and the briths exceed the deaths, but the population is decreasing, owing to emigration. A tombstone in Killeany records the death of one who lived 119 years.

They are exceptionally honest, straightforward, and upright in their dealings, and illegitimacy is almost unknown. They are singularly unmusical, no piper, fiddler, or musician of any sort being on the islands. Irish is their language, but English can be understood and spoken with strangers. Most of the weddings occur just before Lent. There is no courtship, the young man going straight to the house of an eligible girl and asking her to marry him. If refused, he goes elsewhere, and a man has been known to ask three girls the same evening before he was accepted. Wakes are held even for those who die abroad. At one time a funeral procession would be stopped on the road, and the mourners would raise small piles of stones. A corpse is always led out through the back door, for the Arranites believe in fairies, banshees, and ghosts. If at a marraiage anyone repeats the benediction after the priest and ties a knot on a string at the mention of each of the sacred names, the marriage will be childless for 15 years, unless the string is burned. Pin-wells and rag-bushes are still frequented, and on the night before emigrating people will sleep in the open beside one of the holy wells, in order to have good fortune where they go. The Evil Eye is believed in, and certain days are counted unlucky, so that even burials do not take place on them. Professors Haddon and Dr. Browne do not offer any suggestion as to the race of these men, but it is evident that they cannot be Firbolgs, who are described as small, dark-haired, and swarthy.

Dr. Schubert, a German meteorologist, has found by observation that in the morning the temperature inside a wood, during spring at least, is slightly higher than that of the open, while after midday the reverse is the case. The humidity was slightly higher in the open than in the wood both in the morning and afternoon.

The Pan-American Railway is hanging fire, apparently, but arrangements are being made for a Pan-American telegraph line extending along the Pacific Coast from Victoria, British Columbia, to Santiago, Chili, by way of Mexico and Central America.

Mdlle. Calve, the well-known American singer, who is engaged to M. Cain, a Parisian painter, is said to employ the phonograph in corresponding with her betrothed. She takes the instrument everywhere with her, and speaks all she has to say at the time. Phonograms are exchanged between the lovers once a week.

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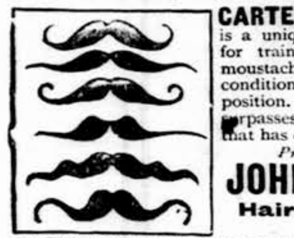

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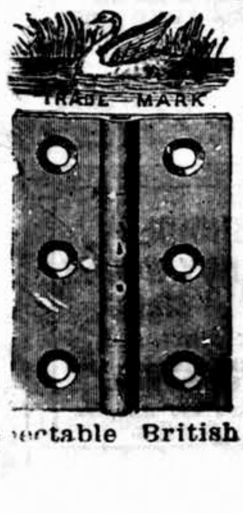

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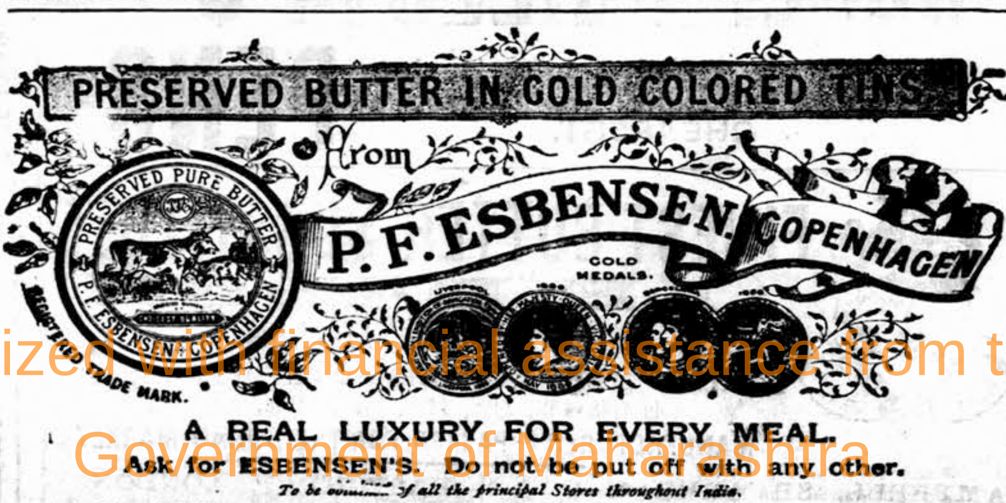

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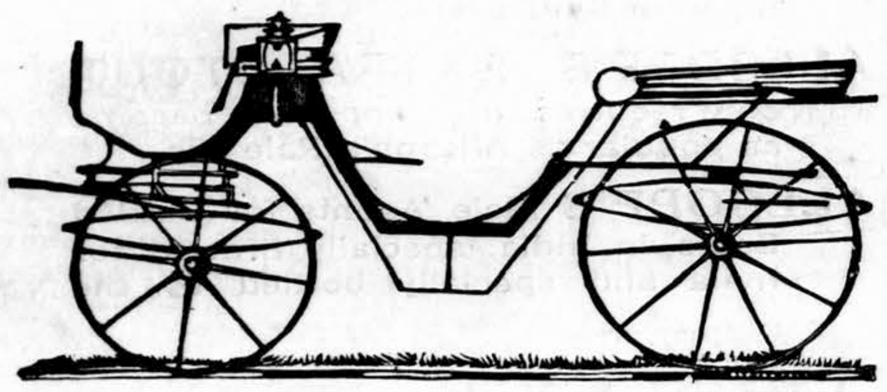

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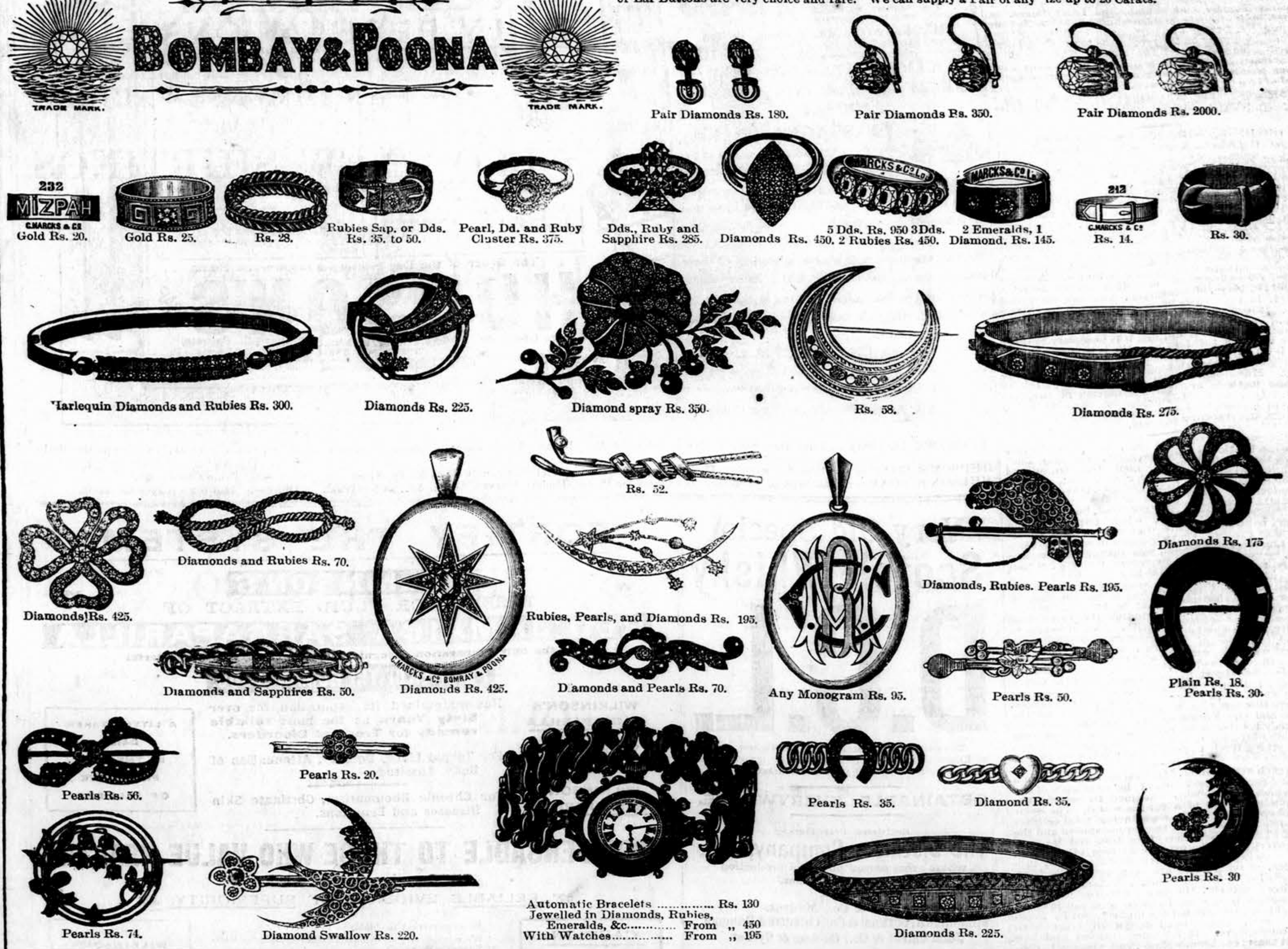

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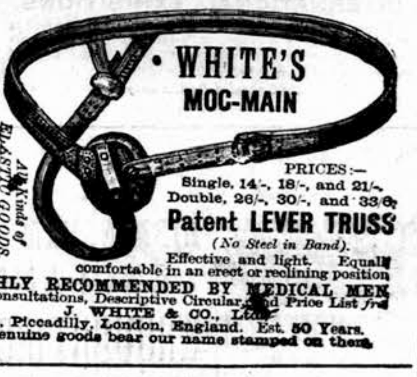

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